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The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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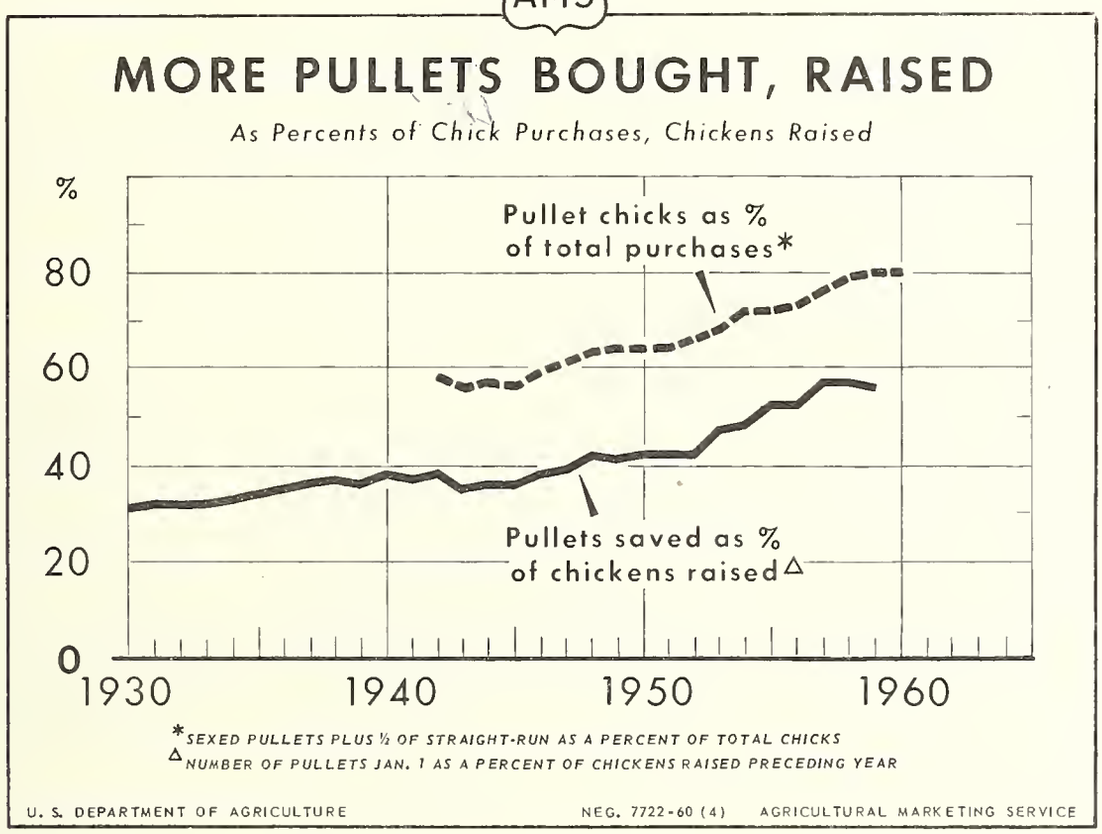

To get 100 pullets to house as layers, the average present-day poultryman raises only two-thirds as many chickens as were raised 20 years ago. The greater current sale of sexed chicks is probably the most important factor in this change. An additional factor, however, is the greater uniformity today of the ready-to-lay pullets, as a consequence of better breeding, feeding, and management. This reduced the need for culling birds at the time they were ready to go into the laying house.

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Month or date	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Mar.	16.4	16.6	15.4	Apr.	15.9	16.2	15.3	Will shrink further relative to last year
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Mar.	329.3	313.2	301.8	Apr.	315.4	304.9	295.0	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Mar.	17.9	19.1	18.4	Apr.	18.2	19.1	18.7	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Feb.	28.9	25.1	24.3	Mar.	32.0	28.7	27.9	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	30.4	30.3	37.1	Mar.	57.3	55.3	35.6	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	2.8	5.1	5.4	Mar.	4.4	5.0	4.9	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Mar.	38.6	34.2	32.3	Apr.	37.6	28.3	36.0	Continuing above last year
Price received by farmers: as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Mar.	90	76	72	Apr.	87	64	83	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct.per doz.	Feb.	57.1	54.7	47.2	Mar.	58.0	53.0	48.5	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	10.4	10.1	9.7	Apr.	10.1	8.2	10.6	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Apr. 1	635	107	181	May 1	1,115	532	294	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	77.4	55.0	81.4	May 1	111.4	85.1	89.9	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Mar.	---	117.8	72.8	Apr.	---	129.6	97.8	Cumulative cut so far in 1960 is 33 percent.
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Mar.	3.71	3.40	3.34	Apr.	3.74	3.44	3.39	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers: for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	26.3	16.9	18.1	Apr.	25.6	16.3	17.7	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	22.8	13.5	12.3	Apr.	22.4	12.7	13.4	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	25.5	16.5	17.5	Apr.	24.9	15.9	17.2	
Price received by farmers: for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Mar.	85	62	68	Apr.	83	59	66	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Feb.	54.7	43.5	43.2	Mar.	55.8	43.6	44.2	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	32.5	23.4	26.5	Apr.	32.2	22.4	27.5	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	98.5	138.0	115.2	May 1	83.4	128.6	97.9	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	94.5	112.3	105.2	May 1	74.7	86.7	86.9	Stocks of turkey no longer significantly smaller than 1959.
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	5.2	3.4	3.9	Apr.	5.0	3.3	3.8	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	8.8	6.9	7.9	Apr.	8.6	6.5	8.1	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Mar.	---	36.1	35.0	Apr.	---	36.8	35.4	Recent egg settings have been above 1959

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

APPROVED BY THE OUTLOOK AND SITUATION BOARD, MAY 20, 1960

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SUMMARY

A substantial cut is assured in the number of replacement chicks hatched this year. Hatchings of egg-type chicks through April were 33 percent below last January-April. Although eggs in incubators on May 1 were 7 percent more than on May 1, 1959, operations for January-June will likely be down at least one-fifth. The most important months of the hatching season are now past.

The reduced hatchings mean that the laying flock at the end of 1960 will be below 1959 by a wider margin than the 3 percent decrease on May 1. Egg production has been 4 percent below 1959 and probably will continue below 1959 in every remaining month of 1960. The smaller supply of eggs and the larger population will result in a sharp decline in egg consumption per person, from 347 in 1959 to about 325 in 1960.

Prices are likely to continue above last year by as wide, or even wider, margins than recently. In mid-April, the U. S. average price of 36.0 cents per dozen received by farmers was 7.7 cents above the year before. Even though there have been declines in terminal markets since then, average egg prices remain substantially above last year. (In April, May and June last year, egg prices plummeted to postwar lows.) Past experience suggests that the increase in 1960 prices will induce an over-production of chicks in the following year, and consequently lower egg prices in 1961.

Recent broiler prices also have been above last year. The level of about 17+ cents per pound in Georgia in the third week of May was more than 10 percent above a year earlier. The mid-April U. S. average price to producers was 17.7 cents about 9 percent above the preceding April. Prices so far this year have been at levels that usually would be followed by an increase in production. However, setting of eggs in incubators did not show a significant increase above the year before until the second week in April. Limitations of credit, and uncertainty concerning future broiler prices, probably are the principal reasons for the restrained production response. Later in the season, a tight supply of hatching eggs may limit increases in placements. Egg settings each week since the second week of April have been 6, 10, 12, 13 and 13 percent above last year. If these settings prove to be the 1960 peaks, summertime broiler prices are likely to exceed 1959. Otherwise, a repetition of the 1959 price weakness is possible.

Turkey prices since November-December 1959 have continued above the year before, but prices of hens have lately weakened slightly. Withdrawals of frozen turkeys from storage have slackened in the past month, and May 1 holdings were about the same as last year. In previous months of the year, stocks were smaller than 1959. Recent hatchings have been below last year, suggesting that turkey numbers will not markedly exceed the 82 million raised in 1959. In the hatchings to date Beltsville-type turkeys are most sharply reduced. They are being partially replaced by heavy white turkeys, which can be slaughtered at light weights.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Replacement Hatch Down Sharply, Egg Production Smaller for Rest of Year

Hatchings of replacement egg-type chicks are likely to fall about 20 to 25 percent below last year. The sharp cuts so far this year will not be substantially offset by hatchings in the remaining months, because the main part of the 1960 hatching season is past (table 4). Since the 399 million chickens raised in 1959 were 8 percent below the year before, this years' cut will be the second substantial cut in 2 years. The 1960 number of chickens raised will probably be the smallest since records were begun in 1909. (So far as egg production is concerned, there have been two offsets to the declining numbers raised. Production of eggs per bird increased 84 percent from 1925 to 1959. Secondly, over three-fourths of all the chickens now included in number raised are pullets, compared with 50 percent break before sale of sexed pullets became important in the early 1940's; see table 5.)

Through April, the hatch of egg-type chicks was 33 percent below 1959. On May 1, the number of eggs in incubators was 7 percent above 1959, suggesting that hatchings in the first 3 weeks of that month will be up by a corresponding percentage. However, this will not appreciably change the outlook for a reduced hatch in 1960. By the end of May last year, 80 percent of the year's hatchings had been completed; in 1958, about 76 percent of the hatching was done by the end of May.

To May 1, decreases in hatchery output occurred in all regions of the United States. These decreases were greatest in the West North Central and Southern States, and least on the Pacific Coast. Only 3 of the 9 regions showed cuts from last year in the May 1 number of eggs in incubators; East South Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain. (Table 6.)

The cut in hatchings will hold down the number of pullets reaching laying age in the remainder of 1960. (Table 7.) Even though more hens will be kept for a second year of laying, the size of the laying flock will continue below 1959. On May 1, the flock was 3 percent smaller than last year, and later in the year the reduction will be even greater.

The decline in numbers of layers will probably be greater than can be offset by possible increases in rate of lay. Egg production in every remaining month of 1960 is likely to be below 1959. Production to May 1 was 4 percent below 1959, and will probably decline further as the year progresses. (Table 8.)

Even after Post-Easter Declines, Egg Prices Substantially Exceed 1959

Egg prices are reflecting the current and prospective cuts in supply. U. S. average egg prices received by farmers were 36.0 cents per dozen in mid-April, about 27 percent above the year before, and 11 percent above the month before. (Table 9.) Similar margins above last year are likely in the remaining months of 1960, since egg production is likely to continue down from the year before.

Wholesale egg prices weakened after supply-lines were filled for the Easter trade, and by the third week in May had not yet fully recovered. Nevertheless, they remained well above the extreme lows of April, May and June 1959. Smaller egg production and reduced storage holdings of shell eggs, and probably of frozen also, make it probable that last year's low prices will not be repeated. These are important factors in the generally optimistic view of egg handlers, and of buyers of contracts for the future deliveries of eggs. On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, such contracts were selling near their life-of-contract highs, and at levels 10 cents or more per dozen higher than their 1959 settling prices.

Even though future contract prices during March and early April were higher than last year (table 10), they provided an insufficient hedge (premium above spot prices) to justify the storage of shell eggs against an offsetting sale of a future contract. Accordingly, during that period the net storage of eggs not only stopped, but actually reversed; the outflow of shell eggs from storage during March was equivalent to slightly over 1 percent of production during that month. The only previous March in which the net movement of shell eggs had been out-of-store was in 1958. In that year, the quantity involved was only 0.2 percent of production, and the movement out-of-store preceded a late (April) start of storage, rather than a reversal of a February in-movement.

These increases in egg prices, from year-ago levels, are primarily a supply phenomenon; there does not seem to be any sudden favorable shift in the demand for eggs. This suggests that expansion of egg production in anticipation of a new sustained level of egg prices would be unwarranted; when a larger volume of egg production is in sight - as is likely to be the case by spring 1961 - prices are likely again to slip downward to levels in line with the average of the past few years.

During the past few months, prices of brown eggs in New York City have generally been above whites, and Boston prices of brown eggs have been above New York by a margin greater than shipping costs. Outside of New England, brown eggs are now a relatively small proportion of commercial egg produc-

tion. The April breakdown of Chicago receipts, for example, indicates that white egg receipts were 2 1/2 times those of brown and mixed.

Into-storage Flow Resumed for Shell, Frozen, Eggs

The egg-price pickup of March not only reversed the pattern of shell egg storage for that month, but also slowed egg-breaking to an extent that there was a net movement of frozen egg out of storage during some weeks of that month. (Tables 12, 13). These flows from storage continued 6 weeks for shell eggs and 5 weeks for frozen egg. In the week after Easter - the week ending April 23 - the storage movement reverted to the usual seasonal pattern. Each week since, storage holdings have been successively larger.

U. S. storage holdings of shell eggs on May 1 totaled less than 300 thousand cases, little more than half those of the year before, and the lowest on record for the month. By May 16, holdings reported for 35 principal cities had risen to 60 percent of last year. Most of these eggs have been in storage only a short time, in view of the out-flow of early-stored eggs during March-April. If egg prices rise as expected, the eggs now in storage may also remain there for only a relatively short time. By fall, holdings of shell eggs may be insignificant.

Stocks of frozen egg at the beginning of May were 90 million pounds, 6 percent above a year ago. But into-storage rates in the 35 cities in the past few weeks have been slower than last year, so stocks June 1 and thereafter are likely to be below 1959. The 1959 first-of-month peak of 152 million pounds on August 1 was below other recent years except 1958, but evidently fully ample for requirements. Because of higher egg prices in the last half of 1960, preparation of frozen egg then from current production is likely to be quite costly, and there may be somewhat greater pressure than last year on the spring-packed supplies.

USDA Suspends Purchases of Dried Egg

The Department of Agriculture concluded its current purchase program for dried egg (egg solids) in the week ending May 19.

The volume of dried eggs purchased by USDA during April, and since, responded to changes in the general level of egg prices much as did the volume of eggs stored. For egg solids packed in No. 2 1/2 cans, the top Government paying price held steady at $1.0575 per pound from April 7 through May 19. The quantity of dried egg offered the Government at this price declined steadily to a low of 45,000 pounds in the week ending April 28, but picked up to 4 times that quantity in the following week when market prices for breaking stocks declined. In the final week of the program, the quantity offered in the acceptable price range was again down to 45,000 pounds.

The Department's purchases through May 19 of this year were 9.1 million pounds, equivalent to 900,000 cases of shell eggs. Egg production on farms during the same period was close to 70 million cases, so the Government purchases over the duration of the program amounted to almost 1 1/2 percent of production. Table 14 shows that recent purchases have been at a much lighter rate. Current deliveries from processors are being consigned to State agencies for welfare distribution.

Per Capita Consumption of Eggs to Decline Sharply: for 1960, about 325 Eggs Expected

The reduction in egg production indicated for this year will result in a sharp decline in average per capita egg consumption. The average consumption of eggs in 1960 - including dried and frozen eggs - is expected to be about 325 eggs per person, compared with an estimated 347 for 1959. The 1960 estimate is based on prospects for a 5 or 6 percent drop in production, an increase of almost 2 percent in population, and the probable levels of storage, international trade, and the use of eggs by the military.

Because of the decline in demand for eggs, prices over most of the past 10 years have been too low to induce increases in production sufficient to keep pace with increases in the population. As a consequence, the per capita supply - and hence per capita consumption - has drifted downward. The year 1960 will show a bigger cut than most other recent years. The price increases this year cannot increase production enough to maintain or increase this year's per person consumption, because of the time required to increase the laying flock.

For the first 4 months of 1960, preliminary data indicate a per capita consumption of 104 shell eggs per person. The 1959 figure for January-April was 108 eggs. In these months, consumption is seasonally above the annual average rate. This is exclusive of processed eggs (dried and frozen), which for the entire year 1959 amounted to 34 per person (including distribution of dried egg from USDA). (Table 15)

Decrease in Poult Hatch to Limit Turkey Crop

The hatch of heavy breed poults in the first quarter of the year averaged 29 percent above a year ago, but in April, with the beginning of the main hatching season, the level of hatchery activity has dipped below a year ago. It no longer seems probable that producers will markedly exceed the 82 million turkeys raised in 1959.

Table 1.--Turkeys: Indicators of size of crop, 1960

Item	Volume, current season, as a percentage of year before --				
	Heavy-type turkeys			Beltsville-type turkeys	All turkeys
	White-feathered turkeys	Bronze turkeys	All heavy turkeys		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hatchings, Sept. 1-May 1	126	114	117	53	105
Eggs in incubators, May 1	103	91	93	59	89
Breeders tested, July 1 to May 1	105	87	92	65	88
Intentions (Oct. 1) on size of Jan. 1 breeder flock	122	91	98	84	97
Actual size of breeding flock Jan. 1			97	70	92
Intentions to raise turkeys, 1961	121	108	112	82	106

The cutback in the poult hatch stems partially from a substantial reduction in the number of turkey breeder hens. On January 1, breeder hens on farms numbered 8 percent less than in 1959, and pullorum testings of breeding stock July 1959 through April 1960 were 12 percent below a year earlier, as shown in the table above.

A recent deterioration in the market outlook may also have tempered the expansion in poult output that marked the first quarter of the year. Turkey prices, which had been running well above 1959, recently began to soften somewhat, and deferred deliveries have been offered below current prices. (Table 16.) Movement of frozen turkey out of cold storage after Easter also has slowed down, with the result that on May 1 stocks of frozen turkey were about the same as the 1959 level, whereas they had until then been below last year. (Table 17).

Later in the season, light-weight turkeys may be in the most favored market position, because the cutback in the light breed poult hatch has been severe and has not been completely offset by an increase in the heavy white breeds. (Tables 18, 19). The heavy white breeds can be substituted for light breeds in the production of turkey fryers, or may be carried to mature weights approaching those of the heavy bronze.

Broiler Output Begins to Respond to More Favorable Price-cost Relationships

Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-April averaged 17.7 cents per pound, 9 percent higher than a year ago. Starting slightly above the 1959 level in January, mid-month prices have moved within a narrow range, but have increased their spread over a year ago, when prices declined in each successive month. Higher prices were accompanied by lower production costs in the first quarter of the year; broiler-growing mash to farmers was running about 25 cents per hundredweight below 1959 and broiler chicks about 0.3 cent below. This comparison is before allowance for the higher condemnations than last year that have occurred under the poultry inspection program in some regions. These higher condemnations were probably related to the hard winter.

The price-cost relationships that prevailed from January through March would normally be expected to stimulate an increase in output, but this did not occur until April. Some of this delay may be explained by a more cautious policy by lending agencies serving the broiler industry. Hatchery activity began to turn up sharply in the second week in April. In five successive weeks, the number of broiler hatching eggs set in 22 States were above a year earlier by 6, 10, 12, 13 and 13 percent. Accompanying this rapid expansion, the price of chicks was bid up from 10.0 cents per chick in March to 11.4 cents in April. (See the discussion of hatching egg supply that follows this section.) The increase in chick prices about offset the lower feed cost and brought these costs of production as of April roughly up to a year ago.

Broiler prices drifted lower after mid-April, but subsequently made up nearly all of this lost ground in a sharp upturn that took place at the end of the first week in May. Prices in the next two months are likely to remain well above the depressed levels of 1959, but the recent spurt in hatchery output may put pressure on prices after mid-year.

MORE EGGS SET FOR BROILERS DESPITE DECLINE IN HATCHING EGG SUPPLY

For 14 months, primary placements of broiler breeder stock have averaged 16 percent below the year before, and for 8 months the official pullorum testings of broiler-type breeders also have been down. Nevertheless, in the 5 weeks through May 14 , hatcheries in 22 important States have set 11 percent more eggs for broiler hatchings than last year.

This article discusses how it is possible to increase settings in the short-run including procedures not related solely to the number of layers in the Nation's breeder flock, and also outlines techniques for expanding settings in the longer run. Briefly, methods of expansion in the short-run include (1) a closer use of the available eggs, (2) a liberalization of the standards - particularly of weight - for the eggs that are set and (3) an extension of the normal period of lay for adult birds. The longer-run methods include (1) use of second-generation breeder hens, and (2) increasing the number of basic breeder chicks. These five successive measures require progressively longer time periods and generally greater incentives for their application.

A steady contraction in the size of the nation's broiler hatching egg supply flock has been under way since June 1959, and further declines are imminent. The cutback is in response to a severe and prolonged period of the lowest broiler chick prices on record. After dropping to a record low of less than 9 cents per chick in May 1959, the price of chicks hovered around 10 cents until April of this year, when it spurted to 11.4 cents. Chick prices averaged 10.0 cents apiece in 1959, compared to the previous average annual low of 12.1 cents in 1957.

A cutback in the number of layers producing within their normal laying period is suggested by the falling off in the number of broiler-type layers tested for pullorum disease. A comparison of the number of birds tested by the official State agencies in 8-month periods reveals that in June 1959 there were roughly 131 percent as many layers on farms as a year earlier. This percentage has declined in each succeeding month and stood at 87 percent in April 1960, which means that the number of layers in broiler hatching egg flocks, that have been in production from 1 to 8 months, has declined for each of the past 10 consecutive months, relative to a year ago (table 22).

A glimpse 6 months further into the future can be obtained by examining the numbers of pullet chicks sold as replacements for broiler hatching egg supply flocks by leading breeders. Pullet chick placements, appropriately lagged to represent the future numbers of layers on farms, show that the decline in amount of breeding stock will not level off until summer (table 23). At that time the supply of hatching eggs will be considerably tighter than that at the present time.

In measuring year-to-year changes, it is important that the base year be a representative one. As far as hatching egg supply is concerned, 1959 was not an average year, but one in which there was an abundance of hatching eggs. When the first quarter of 1960 is compared with the first quarter of 1958, an increase in the broiler hatching egg supply flock is shown. But it happens that 1958 also was not a representative year, but one of short supply. These comparisons indicate that the hatching egg supply is not as tight as the comparisons with 1959 suggest. It may be that the reduction in the hatching egg flock is just beginning to exert a more powerful pressure, tending to hold down broiler production. In other words, it has recently been accepted as "normal" to produce more eggs suitable for hatching than the number actually incubated. However, indications point to this reserve cushion being squeezed over the next 4 months.

The question arises "will this squeeze limit broiler production?" Often when such a question is posed, an absolute or mechanical limit is envisaged. In the past, it has been impossible to demonstrate that broiler production has been held back in any such direct way. Rather, the decline in supply in the face of a steady or increasing demand has been reflected in a rising price for broiler chicks which in turn usually resulted in a rising price for hatching eggs.

Hatching egg supply has imposed no absolute limit on broiler production in the past because the amount of eggs offered to hatcheries by producers responds very quickly to increases in the price of hatching of eggs even over a period as short as one or two months. When the price of hatching eggs increases, there is an almost immediate increase in the number of hatching eggs offered to hatcherymen. First of all, when chick prices rise, hatcherymen can afford to pay the same price for less desirable eggs--eggs that previously weren't considered part of the hatching egg supply. Given a little more time and a higher than average price, the hatching egg producer may hold his birds in production for a month or two longer than usual, even though the rate of lay and hatchability may fall off rapidly after about 7 months of production. Normally, broiler-type hens are kept in production for a relatively short period--generally 7 to 9 months. Finally, if the period of good demand for hatching eggs is extended to six months, mature pullets from primary breeders can be added to the laying flocks to increase output. The utilization of second generation stock is another factor which operates within the six month period.

When hatching eggs are in short supply relative to demand, prices

tend to rise. These rising prices quickly bring about the adjustments just discussed with the result that supply increases and prices of broiler chicks and eggs decline. Such a situation prevailed in early 1958. Relatively high prices in the beginning of that year encouraged a build-up in the number of layers in broiler hatching egg supply flocks compared to a year earlier. This continued from May 1958 until June 1959. During this same period broiler chick prices eroded to the lowest levels since estimates began in 1947. The reported price per chick sank below 9 cents for the first time on record in May 1959. In the next 12 months prices hovered around 10 cents per chick. This prolonged period of depressed prices was accompanied by steady month-to-month cutback in the number of broiler-type layers on farms.

A smaller broiler hatching egg flock will result in a supply of broiler hatching eggs substantially smaller than a year ago, for at least the next 6 months. This suggests that a step-up in broiler production relative to 1959 would have to be accompanied by an increase in the price of broiler chicks; while perhaps discouraging to broiler producers, it will impose no absolute limit. The 1.4 cent increase in the price of broiler chicks from 10.0 cents per chick in March to 11.4 cents in April suggested that the hatching egg supply was beginning more forcefully to restrain broiler output.

TRANSITION TO INDUSTRY-WIDE POULTRY INSPECTION

Mandatory poultry inspection has been in full operation for over a year. Its adoption and implementation are closely related to the development of the factory system of slaughtering poultry. If it were not for the fact that most poultry slaughter is carried out in relatively small number (about 550) of large commercial plants, Federal inspection would be extremely expensive. In 1959 about 86 percent of all poultry sold off farms was slaughtered in plants that handled at least 30,000 pounds of liveweight poultry per week while in operation.

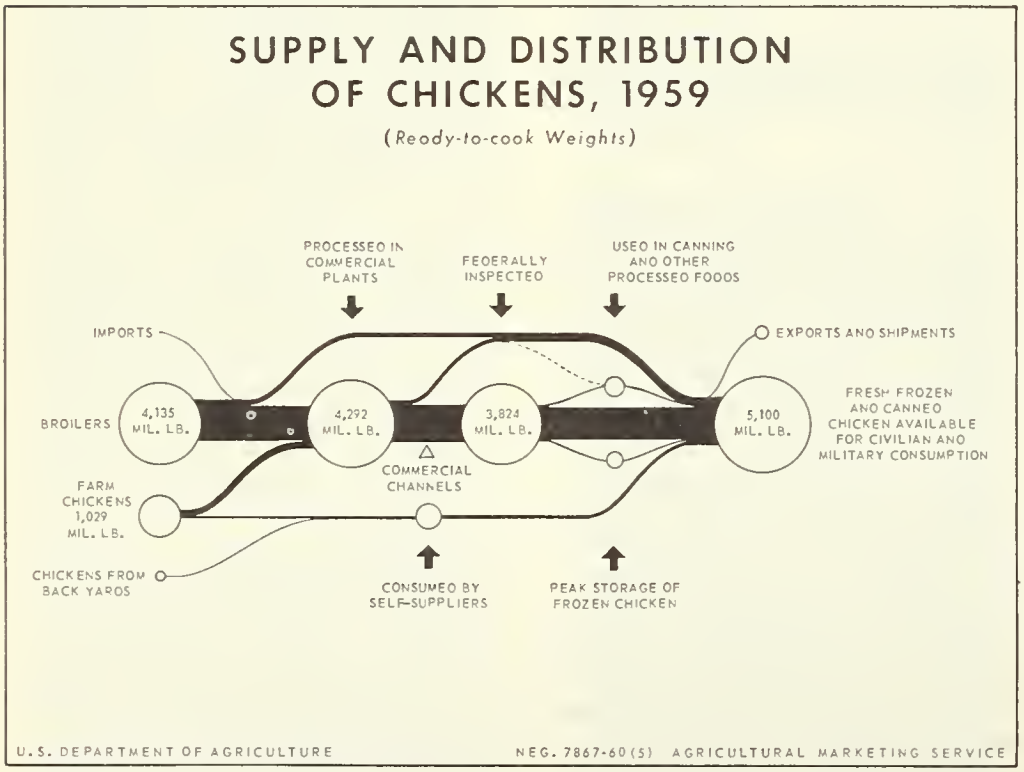


Fig. 1 - Factory processing and its closely related counterpart, USDA inspection, dominate the scene in the flow of chickens from farm to consumer. All but 12 percent of the chickens moving through commercial channels in 1959 were slaughtered in large plants that regularly handle more than 30,000 pounds a week. Almost 90 percent of the chickens slaughtered in these large plants last year were inspected by the USDA.

Since the individual output of the large commercial slaughtering plants is so great, nearly all must market at least part of their output in interstate commerce. The architects of industry-wide poultry inspection clearly recognized this principle in formulating the Poultry Products Inspection Act of 1957. The Act requires practically all slaughtered birds in interstate and foreign commerce after January 1, 1959 to be inspected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It also provided for earlier participation in the mandatory program at the discretion of processors. Prior to the passage of the Act, processors paying for the service were able to obtain USDA inspection under a voluntary program.

Following full implementation of the mandatory poultry inspection program, in 1959 the quantity of ready-to-cook chicken and turkey certified as wholesome under USDA inspection rose to 4.8 billion pounds from 2.0 billion in 1958. (Table 24.) USDA certified slaughter was equivalent to about 77 percent of off-farm sales in 1959, compared to roughly 29 percent in 1958.

Nearly all of the large commercial turkey processors already had been making extensive use of the USDA inspection program before the January 1, 1959 deadline. Consequently, certified turkey slaughter increased a modest 18 percent, compared with

the more than three-fold increase for young chickens. In 1959, virtually all turkeys slaughtered in commercial plants were inspected, either under the voluntary or mandatory program, compared with roughly 95 percent in 1958.

The phenomenal increase in certified slaughter of young chickens points up the fact that broiler processors apparently did not take advantage of the opportunity to make a smooth and gradual transition from relatively little to complete inspection. As a consequence, broiler processors have experienced more problems in adjusting to the new program than have turkey processors, most of whom had been living with almost full inspection for a number of years. About 88 percent of the chicken processed in large plants in 1959 was certified by the USDA inspection service, in sharp contrast to only about 32 percent in 1958.

Over-all, about 5.2 billion pounds of chicken and 1.1 billion pounds of turkey, on a liveweight basis, were slaughtered under the voluntary and mandatory inspection programs in 1959. On a ready-to-cook basis, the corresponding quantities certified by USDA were 3.8 billion pounds and 0.9 billion pounds. Ante-mortem condemnation under both programs was equivalent to 0.24 percent of the liveweight inspected for chicken and 0.13 percent for turkey. Post-mortem condemnations represented 1.53 percent of the chicken and 0.86 percent of the turkey inspected.

In addition to its principal aim of better protecting the consumer, the industry-wide inspection program will also facilitate the collection of economic statistics. Especially valuable will be the comprehensive and timely information on processing yields and losses in commercial poultry slaughtering plants.

Table 2.--Comparisons among slaughter of poultry in commercial plants and under Federal inspection and sales off farms, liveweight, 1958-59

Item	Unit	Chickens, including broilers		Turkeys		Chicken and turkeys	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Sales from farms	Mil. lb.	6,478	6,804	1,314	1,379	7,792	8,183
Slaughter in commercial plants:							
Total	Mil. lb.	5,511	5,961	975	1,037	6,486	6,998
Percentage of sales from farms	Pct.	85	88	74	75	83	86
Federally inspected slaughter:							
Total	Mil. lb.	---	5,232		1,104	---	6,336

Table 3. --Supply, disposition and utilization of chicken, 1959
(including data for Figure 1)

Category	Quantity	
	Liveweight	Ready-to-cook weight 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds
Supply:		
From farms:		
Broilers produced	5,743	4,135
Farm chickens sold and consumed by producers	1,429	1,029
Allowance for backyard production		2/51
Consumed by self-suppliers		315
Chicken entering commercial channels:		
Slaughtered in large plants 3/	5,961	4,292
Federally inspected 4/		(3,824)
Slaughtered elsewhere		608
Imports		1
Frozen chicken in storage, January 1		179
Total		5,395
Disposition:		
Exports and shipments to territories		134
Used by the military		69
Frozen chicken in storage, December 31		161
Available for civilian consumption		5,031
Total		5,395
Peak storage during the year		179
Utilization		
Domestic production:		
In canning and other processed foods		208
As fresh and frozen poultry		5,187
Imports, unclassified		1
Total		5,395

1/ Ready-to-cook entries as reported, based on reported live weight using a yield of .72, or derived as a balancing item. 2/ Five percent of farm chickens sold and consumed on farms where produced. 3/ Plants that slaughter 30,000 pounds liveweight or over per week when in operation. 4/ A part of slaughter in large plants.

FARMERS' INCOME FROM POULTRY
Down in 1959, will be up in 1960

Farmers' gross income from poultry enterprises in 1959 was down to the lowest level since 1944. Net income in 1959 was also low, but 1960 promises to be a more favorable year for producers of eggs, broilers, and probably turkeys as well.

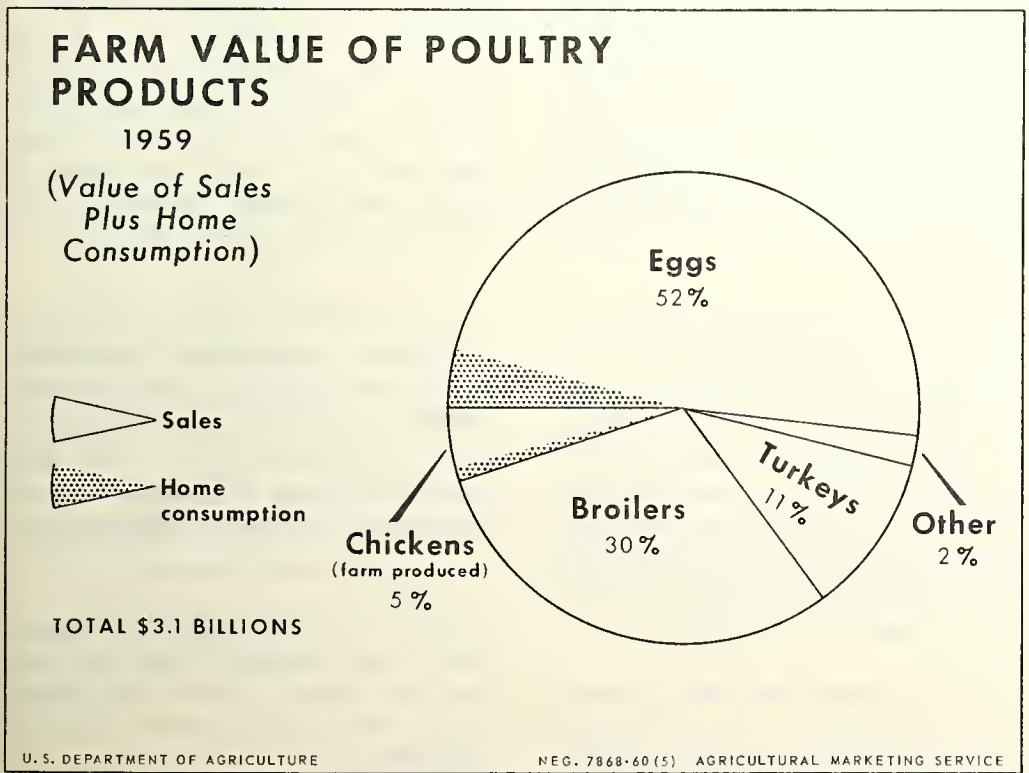
At $3.1 billion, the 1959 combined value of sales plus home consumption of eggs, farm ("by-product") chickens, broilers, turkeys, and other poultry was 12 percent lower than in 1958. (Table 25.) For egg producers, and probably for broiler growers also, net incomes declined by an even greater percentage than the gross; but for turkey growers who sold their crop late in the season, 1959 was a more favorable year than 1958.

Because of the record levels of production in 1959 for the principal poultry products - eggs, broilers, and turkeys - the quantities of feed and most other cost items used were fully up to year-earlier levels. Official estimates of net income for the U. S. poultry industry are not calculated, but because the per unit costs of these cost items declined little or not at all - and at any event by a lesser percentage than the decline in poultry product prices - it is obvious that net incomes in the poultry industry were lower in 1959 than in 1958, which had been a relatively favorable year. (Table 26)

Although estimates of net income are not available on a national basis, certain regional data indicate the status of egg producers. A series representing the activities on a representative commercial egg farm in New Jersey is maintained by the Agricultural Research Service.* For 1959, this series indicates the lowest farm income of any year since the series began in 1945. (Table 27.)

Another series of individual farm data is available through the California Agricultural Extension Service. Farm Advisors (County Agents) in several counties there have issued annual summaries of the operation of cooperating account-keeping commercial egg farms in their respective counties. A summary of these 1959 operations, compared with 1958, from reports which were available in early May 1960, is on page 12.

* For a description of this series, see the article by Edward J. Smith in PES-196, July 1958.



Production of each of the principal poultry products was record in 1959, while broiler prices were lower by 13 percent than in 1958 and egg prices down 19 percent. In contrast, a late-season spurt in turkey prices resulted in an annual average the same as in 1958. Highlights of 1959 production and income for the respective commodities are stated below. (See also tables 28 through 37.)

Egg prices collapsed in mid-spring 1959, reflecting an abrupt more-than-seasonal increase in production early in the egg storage season. On January 1 and Februaryl, harsh weather had kept rate-of-lay practically at year-earlier levels, but on March 1 egg production was 11 percent higher than the year before (table 8). This spurt in production, and the need to store it (in view of the month-to-month stability of egg consumption) reduced prices. So long as the seasonal surplus continued, U. S. average prices received by farmers remained the lowest since 1942.

Government programs for the purchase of dried egg (and, for some months, frozen egg) operated from January through September. Purchases were equivalent to 2.0 million cases of shell eggs.

While egg prices in the fall of 1959 rose above their extreme springtime lows, they were unfavorable to farmers throughout the year. The egg-feed price ratio, 9.2 pounds (of "poultry ration" that could be bought with the value of a dozen eggs, at U. S. average prices), was the lowest since records began in 1924. As a consequence of the adverse price relationships which became evident during the hatching season, farmers reduced their re-

Summaries of operations on account-keeping farms, 3 California counties, 1958 and 1959

County	Net farm income per layer 1/		Management income per layer 2/		Average number of layers per farm	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Thou.	Thou.
Sonoma	2.69	1.42	1.45	.29	3.0	4.0
Orange		1.22		.18		7.0
San Luis Obispo	2.17	.52	.48	-.98	3.6	4.4

1/ Before payment of or allowance for interest, and without allowance for unpaid family labor or proprietor's labor.

2/ After allowance for the items in the preceding footnote, including labor at $1.50 per hour.

placement chick purchases in 1959 to the second lowest level since 1955, and the drop in 1960 is even sharper. This reduction in the number of replacement chickens, and the resulting cut in egg production, is the principal basis for expecting egg prices for the remainder of this year to continue above 1959. The volume of eggs produced probably will be down by a smaller percentage than egg prices will increase, so the 1960 value of eggs produced is likely to exceed the $1.6 billion of 1959.

Broiler production increased only modestly - 4 percent by head count, 6 percent by weight - in 1959. The increase occurred in the first 6 months of the year. 1/ Thereafter, 1959 production was below the year before (and 1960 production to date has averaged about the same as the comparable period of 1959).

The 4 percent increase in broiler production in 1959 to 1.7 billion head was about the same as the 1955 increase, but was otherwise the smallest percentage increase since 1946. From 1946 through 1959, broiler production expanded an average of 15 percent per year. The interruption around mid-1959 to the long-time upward trend in production resulted from low broiler prices. This affected both broiler contractors and their suppliers of credit. Restricted credit is often reported to have been the direct limitation on production.

Through the last 8 months of 1959, the number of broiler breeder chicks sold was cut 24 percent from the year before. This may impose limits later in 1960 upon the volume of broiler production, even though it was not effective in 1959. (See article beginning on a preceding page.)

Mid-month average prices of broilers in the summer of 1959 were lower than the weighted annual aver-aver of 16.1 cents. Summertime demand is ordinarily highest of the year, and 1959 was the first year since 1949 in which broiler prices throughout the summer and fall were below the annual average. The low summertime prices to growers in 1959 were variously attributed to the high and early peak in the 1959 supply of broilers, to the greater availability of pork in the summer of 1959 than in the preceding summer, and to less aggressive promotion by retailers.

Turkey prices rose sharply in the last 6 to 8 weeks of 1959, raising annual average prices to 23.9 cents per pound, the same level as the 1958 average. For the first 10 months of the year the (unweighted) average of the mid-month prices was 22.7 cents. The crop of 82 million birds was 5 percent greater than the year before.

During September and October, the Department of Agriculture bought 21.6 million pounds of frozen ready-to-cook turkey for use in the National School Lunch Program. This was equivalent to 2 percent of the year's output.

The rise in 1959's year-end turkey prices is a factor in farmers' increased interest in growing more turkeys this year. (Intentions are 106 percent of 1959). But plans for holding breeder hens had, to a considerable degree, been set before the price rise occurred, and poult supply may therefore be a limiting factor in 1960. The adjustments in breeder hen numbers - with a significant increase among heavy white turkeys, and a decrease among Beltsvilles, while Bronze held relatively unchanged - reflect the adaptability of heavy whites for marketing over a wide range of weights, while hatchings of Beltsvilles are discouraged by the fact that prices for small turkeys were down further in early 1959 than prices for other turkeys.

In general, the 1960 prospects for the poultry enterprises conducted by farmers reflect actions taken in response to the price-cost squeeze that occurred in 1959. For the most part, these responses were to reduce commitments affecting the

1/ According to lagged placements data; from slaughter data for commercial plants, 1959 production would seem to have outrun 1958 into September.

amount of forthcoming production - for egg production, to cut replacement chick numbers for the second year in a row; for broilers and turkeys, to cut the amount of breeding stock raised. On account of the biological nature of these industries, with the necessary lags between production commitments and the availability of output, the outlook for broiler and turkey prices, and even to a greater extent for egg and turkey prices for the remainder of 1960 is more secure than last year. For eggs the price outlook is especially good; for broilers and turkeys a continued favorable outlook depends upon production not rising substantially above the limits that are suggested by the availability of breeding stock. These limits are not directly proportional to the changes in the amount of breeding stock, but with a decline of more than 20 percent in recent sales of broiler breeding stock, and a breeder turkey flock smaller than last year, it is hard to envision any substantial continuing increases in the production of either broilers or turkeys in the remainder of this year.

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The next issue is scheduled for release July 18, A. M.

Table 4 .--Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, and chickens raised, 1955 to date

Month and item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
Hatchings							
January	Millions	32.9	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.8	23.7
February	do.	71.2	84.0	56.3	61.6	61.4	38.3
March	do.	148.8	149.5	109.4	112.9	117.8	72.8
April	do.	163.9	159.4	129.4	135.4	129.6	97.8
May	do.	107.9	108.8	90.8	109.7	85.8	3/92
June	do.	32.7	34.7	27.9	40.4	27.2	
July	do.	14.9	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.0	
August	do.	12.6	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.4	
September	do.	14.1	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8	
October	do.	16.6	17.1	13.0	16.9	14.3	
November	do.	15.5	14.7	12.2	16.2	13.5	
December	do.	17.5	15.9	15.7	19.6	14.3	
Total, calendar year	do.	648.6	667.9	519.5	596.3	541.0	
Total, 12 months ending July of given year	do.		667.4	533.0	575.6	555.8	
Chickens raised, calendar year	do.	461.9	478.6	396.6	431.2	398.7	
Pullets on hand, January 1 following							
(a) Number		238.6	249.6	224.6	244.1	223.8	
(b) As a percentage of chickens raised	Percent	52	52	57	57	56	
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	do.	50	53	60	65	68	2/66

1/ Preliminary.

2/ February intentions.

3/ Size of hatch if monthly output shows same percentage change as number of eggs in incubators on first of month.

Table 5 .--Egg-type chicks hatched, chickens raised and ratio of pullets and sexed pullets to total chicks purchased and raised, available data, 1930 to date

(Including data for cover chart)

Year	Egg type chicks hatched	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a proportion of farmers' chick purchases	Total pullets as a proportion of farmers' chick purchases	Pullets on farms January 1 following	
					As reported	As a percentage of chickens raised
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Millions	Percent
1930		777			244	31
1931		709			230	32
1932		736			237	32
1933		750			238	32
1934		644			212	33
1935		658			226	34
1936		715			249	35
1937		601			215	36
1938		651			242	37
1939		697			254	36
1940		634			240	38
1941		745			278	37
1942		844	21	58	319	38
1943		1,001	17	56	350	35
1944		832	20	57	301	36
1945		890	18	56	322	36
1946		738	22	59	281	38
1947		719	26	61	278	39
1948		615	30	63	258	42
1949		705	31	64	287	41
1950		620	32	64	258	42
1951		623	33	64	261	42
1952		561	37	66	238	42
1953		548	42	68	255	47
1954		540	49	72	257	48
1955	649	462	50	72	239	52
1956	668	479	53	73	250	52
1957	519	397	60	76	225	57
1958	596	431	65	79	244	57
1959	541	399	68	80	224	56
1960			1/66	1/80		

1/ Based on intentions.

Table 6 .--Chickens raised, by regions and United States, 1950 to date, and farmers' 1960 intentions to buy replacement chicks

Year and item	Unit	Region						
		North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West	United States
Chickens raised								
1950	Mil.	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	do.	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	do.	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	do.	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	do.	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	do.	77.8	88.3	125.6	50.6	67.2	52.3	461.9
1956	do.	74.0	92.4	134.3	53.8	73.0	51.1	478.6
1957	do.	62.4	71.0	106.4	51.2	59.1	46.6	396.6
1958	do.	65.5	77.0	117.0	57.0	65.0	49.8	431.2
1959	do.	57.9	64.1	103.4	58.4	63.8	51.2	398.7
1960 intentions as a percentage of 1959	Pct.	84	87	84	93	102	101	91
Hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1960	Mil.	56.2	62.4	87.9	43.4	52.8	46.4	349.4
Replacement-type chicks Hatched January-April								
1957	Mil.	54.7	81.3	107.8	18.0	30.3	33.4	325.5
1958	do.	60.6	76.4	120.4	21.4	30.6	34.6	344.0
1959	do.	57.5	69.0	115.0	29.7	35.6	37.9	344.7
1960	do.	40.9	49.9	71.5	17.3	22.5	30.5	232.6
Eggs in incubators May 1, 1960 as a percentage of a year earlier	Pct.	1/	102	107	111	108	2/	107

1/ New England, 96 percent; Middle Atlantic, 108 percent.
2/ Mountain, 107 percent; Pacific, 105 percent.

Table 7.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Sexed pullets bought as a percent of total chickens purchased	Pullets on farms 3/				Percentage of preceding year			
				As reported		As a percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
				Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following				
	Lb.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679								103	
1926	13.5	718						105		106	
1927	13.4	750						99		104	
1928	12.2	700						91		93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107		107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105		103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77		91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109		104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123		102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76		86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105		102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115		109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72		84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108	108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	108	107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	96	91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	109	118	116
1942	13.2	844	21	363	319	43	38	115	112	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	17	393	350	39	35	111	116	119	110
1944	11.2	832	20	347	301	42	36	76	83	83	86
1945	12.8	890	18	371	322	42	36	114	96	107	107
1946	11.9	738	22	325	281	44	38	93	86	83	87
1947	11.3	719	26	326	278	45	39	95	94	97	99
1948	9.8	615	30	301	258	49	42	87	80	86	93
1949	12.7	705	31	324	287	46	41	130	107	115	111
1950	9.6	620	32	283	258	46	42	76	88	77	90
1951	11.4	623	33	288	261	46	42	119	96	101	101
1952	9.1	561	37	259	238	46	42	80	90	90	91
1953	11.3	548	42	266	255	48	46	124	96	98	107
1954	10.9	540	49	273	257	51	48	96	100	99	101
1955	9.7	462	50	242	239	52	52	89	82	86	93
1956	12.1	479	53	259	250	54	52	125	103	104	105
1957	9.3	397	60	226	225	57	57	77	91	83	90
1958	11.9	431	65	252	244	58	56	128	106	109	108
1959	10.0	(10.2) 399	68	228	224	57	56	84	99	93	92
1960 5/		(9.4)	4/66						(92) 91		

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.
2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock.
3/ Laying and not yet laying.
4/ Intentions to purchase.
5/ For 1960, November, December, January, February and March; comparable 1959 in parentheses.

Table 8 .--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(a) Monthly average data							
Average number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	338	328	319	306	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956		331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	306	323	332	336
1957		332	324	314	303	293	282	277	283	298	311	318	321
1958		318	311	304	295	287	281	279	284	298	312	322	327
1959 1/		324	319	313	305	294	283	279	284	297	310	316	318
1960		315	308	302	295								
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,600	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956		1,562	1,586	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559
1957		1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574
1958		1,665	1,531	1,798	1,863	1,934	1,794	1,752	1,650	1,518	1,546	1,533	1,615
1959 1/		1,660	1,605	1,907	1,910	1,959	1,824	1,788	1,685	1.544	1,558	1,516	1,634
1960		1,697	1,648	1,837	1,867								
Total monthly egg production													
1955	Mil.cs.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956		14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.5
1957		14.8	13.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.0
1958		14.6	13.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.0	13.6	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.7	14.7
1959 1/		15.0	14.2	16.6	16.2	16.0	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	13.3	14.4
1960		14.8	14.1	15.4	15.3								
						(b) First-of-month data							
Number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956		333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	294	317	329	334
1957		337	328	320	309	298	287	277	277	289	307	315	321
1958		321	314	307	301	290	283	278	280	289	307	317	326
1959 1/		327	321	316	310	300	288	278	279	289	305	315	317
1960		318	311	305	298	292							
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956		48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957		51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958		52.5	54.3	55.1	60.9	63.3	61.5	58.1	54.9	51.6	49.5	50.3	51.9
1959 1/		52.3	54.7	59.8	63.3	64.0	62.4	59.2	56.2	52.5	50.5	49.9	51.2
1960		54.2	55.3	58.3	60.2	64.2							
Daily rate of egg production													
1955	Mil. eggs	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	140	137	146	153	159
1956		162	171	184	186	185	174	157	150	144	152	160	163
1957		174	169	186	191	188	175	159	148	147	147	149	158
1958		169	171	169	183	184	174	162	154	149	152	160	169
1959 1/		171	176	189	196	192	180	165	157	152	154	157	163
1960		172	172	178	180	187							

1/ Revised.

Table 9.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1959, with comparisons

Item	1959				1960		
	Mar. 16	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 16
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers, per dozen	34.1	28.1	25.1	24.9	32.3	36.0	
Iowa, prices received by farmers, per dozen 1/:							
Grade A Large	27-29	19-20	17-19	18-19	26-30	31-32	26-27
Grade A Medium	24-26	17 18	14-16	14-16	23-26	26-29	22-23
New York, wholesale prices							
Midwestern, mixed colors, per dozen:							
Fancy heavy-weights	37-38½	28-29	25-26	26½-28	38½-41	40½-42	36-37
Extras 1, Medium	34-35	24½-25½	20-21	22-23	37-38½	39½-40½	28½-29½
Nearby whites, per dozen:							
Extra fancy, heavy-weights	37½-40½	29-32	25-27	28-31	41-44	45-49	35½-39
Medium	35½-36½	25-26	20-21½	22-23	37½-39½	40-42	30-31
Small (pullets)	31-32	21½-22½	16-17	18½-19½	32½-33½	35-36	24-25
Frozen egg, per pound 2/:							
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	3/27½-29	23½-26	22¾-25	23½-26	25-26½	27-29½	27½-29
Yolks, plain 4/	3/60-61	53-54	49-51	49-51	57-58	59-62	51-52½
Albumen	3/9½-11	8½-10	9½-10½	10-11½	7½-8½	8½-9½	8½-9½
Chicago							
Wholesale price, loose, per dozen:							
Mixed colors, extras, large	32½-33	25½-26½	23½-24	24-25	35½-36½	36-36½	32¾-33¾
Medium	30½-31	23-24	19½-20½	21-22	33-34	35½-36	29-30
Future contracts:							
September delivery (closing price)	33.95	31.50	29.50	30.60	34.55	*36.65	38.05
San Francisco, price to retailers, per dozen:							
Grade A, Large	39-43	33-37	31-35	32-36	40-44	44-48	39-43
Grade A, Medium	36-40	29-33	27-31	28-32	37-41	40-45	35-39

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated. 2/ Carlots. Weekly price. 3/ Week ending March 13. 4/ Highest color quoted. *April 14th.

Table 10.--Egg future contracts: Highest and lowest price per dozen, by months, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 1957-59 contracts; and 1960 contracts to date

Month	Contracts by month in which contract is deliverable 1/				
	September	October	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1956					
October	39.50-38.00		35.35-31.10	35.50-32.00	34.90-32.00
November	39.75-38.10	40.00-38.20	31.75-28.30	32.85-28.60	32.70-29.25
December	40.60-38.30	40.35-38.45		33.60-28.20	32.90-28.75
1957					
January	39.90-37.70	40.05-37.90			30.50-28.45
February	40.20-37.35	40.50-37.50			
March	37.55-35.60	37.75-35.70			
April	36.60-35.35	37.00-35.75	37.60-36.40		
May	36.50-32.40	36.90-33.00	37.65-34.40	38.00-34.15	
June	34.05-30.85	34.85-31.60	35.60-32.50	36.30-33.50	36.10-33.45
July	35.70-30.95	36.75-31.75	37.70-32.75	38.30-33.70	37.60-33.00
August	35.00-32.80	36.20-33.85	37.25-34.85	38.10-35.70	37.30-35.40
September	34.85-32.25	36.35-32.90	37.60-34.10	38.50-35.15	37.20-34.60
October	41.25-39.00	35.75-33.60	36.95-34.85	37.90-35.95	37.60-35.50
November	43.30-40.75	43.45-41.80	41.35-35.50	41.70-36.60	41.35-36.85
December	43.10-41.20	43.25-41.20		40.50-36.80	40.25-36.05
1958					
January	41.65-39.05	41.75-39.15			36.40-29.55
February	41.70-39.80	41.90-40.10			
March	42.50-40.85	42.30-40.85	41.75-39.95		
April	43.10-40.40	43.05-40.40	42.20-39.90	41.40-39.40	
May	41.05-37.80	41.05-37.75	40.90-37.35	40.25-36.50	
June	39.95-37.40	39.85-37.20	38.25-36.85	37.40-36.00	36.10-34.50
July	40.15-34.50	40.20-34.75	38.35-34.20	37.65-34.00	36.25-33.50
August	37.65-30.80	36.95-31.20	35.50-31.10	35.00-30.80	34.95-30.25
September	41.75-36.60	39.75-35.75	36.90-33.25	34.55-31.85	33.50-30.75
October	37.80-35.40	41.95-35.50	36.55-33.35	33.55-32.00	32.50-31.05
November	36.80-35.70	37.00-35.90	40.90-34.35	36.75-32.65	34.75-31.45
December	36.25-35.20	36.15-35.45		37.60-31.95	33.80-30.75
1959					
January	36.50-35.50	36.70-35.80			38.00-33.15
February	36.70-35.55	36.85-35.75			
March	35.70-31.65	35.90-32.00	36.05-32.50		
April	32.70-31.00	33.10-31.60	33.70-32.10	34.15-32.35	
May	31.50-28.50	32.15-29.45	33.10-30.40	33.30-31.10	32.20-30.95
June	32.40-28.70	33.35-29.75	34.00-30.75	34.50-31.80	34.25-31.60
July	31.25-27.65	32.20-28.60	33.10-29.50	33.55-30.60	33.20-30.85
August	28.30-24.85	29.20-25.65	30.20-26.45	31.10-27.35	31.10-27.50
September	29.00-24.75	29.60-25.60	30.50-26.70	31.00-27.75	31.00-27.85
October	35.35-33.75	27.35-24.80	28.45-26.00	29.30-27.25	29.45-27.90
November	34.95-34.10	35.20-34.45	26.55-24.50	27.85-25.00	28.45-25.80
December	36.60-33.85	36.55-34.25		26.00-23.25	28.50-25.05
1960					
January	35.80-33..0	35.75-33.30			25.80-21.60
February	34.10-32.45	34.30-32.60	34.75-33.05		
March	36.00-33.15	36.65-33.50	36.50-34.05	36.45-34.45	
April 2/	36.80	36.80	36.60	35.50	34.95A

1/ Brackets, or gaps in series of numbers, denote change in year of contract.
2/ Closing price as of April 29, 1960.

Table 11.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1957 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1957													
Eggs produced on farms	14,778	13,842	16,247	15,778	15,597	13,889	13,200	12,694	12,261	12,764	12,783	14,044	167,877
Shell eggs to storage	8	191	413	276	511	93	-305	-333	-279	-343	-250	-93	-111
Eggs broken commercially*	637	848	1,528	1,820	2,172	1,819	1,178	654	400	328	209	270	11,863
Eggs used for hatching	697	967	1,107	973	713	633	553	513	517	500	553	677	8,403
Balance	13,436	11,836	13,199	12,709	12,201	11,341	11,774	11,860	11,623	12,279	12,271	13,190	147,722
Government purchases:													
Shell	---	169	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	314
Dried	---	---	9	195	169	95	---	---	---	---	---	---	468
1958													
Eggs produced on farms	14,611	13,228	15,183	15,283	15,400	13,992	13,589	13,036	12,542	13,383	13,681	14,631	168,559
Shell eggs to storage	-38	-66	-26	243	383	147	-140	-218	-204	-83	-67	-87	-156
Eggs broken commercially*	792	935	858	1,642	2,219	1,918	1,125	714	396	281	158	708	11,746
Eggs used for hatching	770	1,023	1,207	1,177	880	767	650	570	583	580	650	727	9,584
Balance	13,087	11,336	13,144	12,221	11,918	11,160	11,954	11,970	11,767	12,605	12,940	13,283	147,385
Government purchases:													
Dried	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	146	264	16	426
1959 1/													
Eggs produced on farms	14,953	14,213	16,592	16,178	16,000	14,356	13,842	13,297	12,753	13,139	13,314	14,422	173,059
Shell eggs to storage	4	-5	55	425	472	50	-166	-149	-185	-85	-172	-109	135
Eggs broken commercially*	942	1,437	2,027	2,642	2,822	2,419	1,623	1,170	831	568	540	727	17,748
Eggs used for hatching	817	1,163	1,247	1,047	790	727	630	523	523	553	600	710	9,330
Balance	13,190	11,618	13,263	12,064	11,916	11,160	11,755	11,753	11,584	12,103	12,346	13,094	145,846
Government purchases:													
Dried	118	209	198	302	268	186	350	221	44	---	---	---	1,896
Frozen	---	---	---	---	---	35	69	---	---	---	---	---	104
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	14,844	14,177	15,397	15,300									
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	113									
Eggs broken commercially*	1,107	1,545	1,443										
Eggs used for hatching	763	953	1,037										
Balance	12,858	11,578	13,081										
Government purchases:													
Dried	272	264	215	124									
Frozen	---	---	---										

1/ Revised.
*Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen.

Table 12.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, June 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
					(a) Monthly, United States							
1950	110	380	735	1,296	2,147	3,412	3,667	3,163	2,568	1,558	502	61
1951	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,615	958	527	230
1952	141	238	942	1,596	2,184	3,184	3,357	2,728	2,169	1,709	1,000	393
1953	153	120	248	375	816	1,431	1,513	1,199	827	494	288	137
1954	89	73	133	442	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	636	325
1955	193	235	258	479	1,183	2,088	2,292	2,244	1,680	1,140	804	333
1956	111	299	306	309	638	1,200	1,453	1,259	1,020	727	616	525
1957	320	328	519	932	1,208	1,719	1,812	1,507	1,174	895	552	302
1958	209	171	105	79	322	705	852	712	494	290	207	140
1959	53	57	52	107	532	1,004	1,054	888	739	554	467	297
1960	188	304	345	181	294							
					(b) Weekly, 35 cities							
Weeks	1960					1959						
First	166	217	296	134	205	820	883	790	675	517	426	252
Second	187	209	267	111	296	867	872	765	645	413	395	222
Third	195	190	195	91	380	913	853	737	595	458	367	193
Fourth	214	247	158	112		942	824	711	549	449	316	179
Fifth		276				916		704			284	

Table 13.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, June 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
					(a) Monthly, United States							
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90							
					(b) Weekly, 35 cities							
Weeks	1960					1959						
First	46	43	43	41	39	64	87	89	85	77	68	55
Second	44	43	44	40	41	69	88	90	84	58	66	53
Third	44	43	43	38	45	74	89	88	82	73	63	50
Fourth	43	43	42	38		79	89	88	80	71	60	48
Fifth		43				84		86			58	

Table 14.--Dried and frozen egg: U.S.D.A. purchases, 1958 to date

Period	Purchases				Top price per pound 1/	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent			For the period	Cumulative
	For the period	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative			
	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. cs.	Thou. cs.	Dol.	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.
	(a) Monthly purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets						
1958							
Oct.	1,485	1,485	146	146	1.23	1,821	1,821
Nov.	2,677	4,162	264	410	1.22	3,266	5,087
Dec.							
1959							
Jan.	1,350	5,512	133	543	1.24	1,658	6,745
Feb.	2,115	7,627	209	752	1.23	2,586	9,331
Mar.	2,003	9,630	198	950	1.21	2,281	11,612
Apr. 2/	3,058	12,688	302	1,252	1.05	3,179	14,791
May	2,715	15,403	268	1,520	1.12	3,012	17,802
June	1,884	17,287	186	1,706	1.15	2,135	19,937
July	3,543	20,830	350	2,056	1.15	4,073	24,010
Aug.	2,287	23,117	221	2,277	1.15	2,523	26,533
Sept. 3/	448	23,565	44	2,321	0.99	437	26,970
	(b) Monthly purchases of frozen mixed egg for later drying 4/						
1959							
June	1,380	1,380	35	35	0.24	333	333
July	2,730	4,110	69	104	.24	668	1,001
	(c) Weekly purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets 5/						
1960							
Jan. 14	224	224	22	22	1.03	226	226
20	1,906	2,131	188	210	1.03	1,930	2,156
28	628	2,759	62	272	1.03	644	2,800
Feb. 4	1,189	3,947	117	389	1.03	1,209	4,009
11	585	4,532	58	447	1.02	593	4,602
18	562	5,095	56	503	1.02	573	5,175
25	338	5,432	33	536	1.02	344	5,519
Mar. 3	1,080	6,512	107	643	1.02	1,102	6,621
10	180	6,692	18	660	1.05	186	6,807
17	381	7,073	38	698	1.06	403	7,210
24	538	7,611	53	751	1.06	569	7,779
31	852	8,464	84	835	1.06	901	8,679
Apr. 7	157	8,620	15	851	1.06	166	8,845
14	112	8,733	11	862	1.06	119	8,965
21	90	8,822	9	870	1.06	95	9,060
28	45	8,867	4	875	1.06	47	9,107
May 5	179	9,047	18	893	1.06	190	9,296
12	45	9,091	4	897	1.06	47	9,344
19 6/	45	9,136	4	901	1.06	47	9,391

1/ Rounded to the nearest cent.
2/ Surplus Removal Program began with week ending April 23rd.
3/ Program ended September 3, 1959 and began again January 14, 1960.
4/ Program began June 18 and ended as of July 16th.
5/ Some purchases in $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans and others in 10 pound cans.
6/ Final week of current program.

Table 15 - Shell eggs: Monthly per capita consumption and prices, United States, 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average
Consumption														
1955	Eggs	31.2	27.9	30.9	28.3	28.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.2	29.3	29.9	31.2	1/346
1956	do	30.7	28.8	31.0	28.5	27.5	25.7	27.5	26.9	27.0	28.9	29.1	31.2	1/343
1957	do	30.3	27.0	30.0	28.1	27.4	25.5	26.3	26.6	26.0	27.3	27.3	29.5	1/331
1958	do	28.9	25.1	29.2	27.2	26.4	24.7	26.0	26.1	25.6	27.1	27.6	28.6	1/323
1959	do	28.4	25.1	28.7	26.1	25.8	24.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	26.2	26.0	27.7	1/313
1960	do	27.0	24.3	2/27.4	2/24.9									
Price received by farmers, per dozen														
1955	Cents	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956	do	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957	do	33.7	33.3	31.1	31.1	29.5	29.6	32.8	36.9	40.9	43.9	46.0	44.6	35.8
1958	do	39.3	37.4	41.4	38.5	36.8	35.2	36.8	37.7	41.8	39.0	38.9	37.0	38.3
1959	do	36.4	35.8	34.1	28.1	25.1	24.9	30.2	30.9	32.8	31.6	31.3	30.7	30.9
1960	do	29.6	28.9	32.3	36.0									
Retail price, per dozen, (AMS)														
1955	do	50.1	57.8	59.0	53.3	51.6	51.5	55.0	61.4	64.4	64.1	62.4	66.2	58.1
1956	do	65.5	58.0	58.1	56.5	55.6	54.0	55.9	56.8	58.9	59.5	57.5	56.2	57.7
1957	do	52.0	52.5	49.5	48.9	47.2	46.0	51.9	56.0	61.0	65.3	64.3	64.0	54.9
1958	do	59.3	55.7	61.9	57.2	54.9	52.9	55.3	57.2	64.6	60.0	58.9	56.4	57.9
1959	do	56.4	54.7	53.0	46.6	43.7	42.4	50.4	51.0	54.8	53.3	52.1	51.1	50.9
1960	do	49.6	47.2	48.5										

1/ Excluding frozen or dried egg products, which were 25, 25, 27, 26 and 34 in the years 1955 through 1959, respectively.

2/ Partly estimated.

Table 16--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States											
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3
1959	23.9	24.9	23.6	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.4	21.9	22.6	22.5	24.9	29.7
1960	28.2	25.7	26.5	27.5								
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1954	29-30	---	---	---	---	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24
1955	21½-23	---	---	---	---	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27
1956	---	---	---	---	---	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28
1957	---	---	---	---	22	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½	18½-19	20-21
1958	17-19	---	---	---	---	22-23	21	23	20-21	20	19-19½	20
1959	24	---	---	23	21-23	24-24½	26	21	19½-22½	21-22	23-23½	30-31
1960	---	---	---	26½	26½							
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1954	---	---	---	---	---	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32
1955	---	---	---	---	---	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½
1956	---	---	---	---	---	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26
1957	---	---	---	---	24	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22	22-22½	27-27¼
1958	24	---	---	---	---	28	26	26½	24	24-24½	23-23½	22-23
1959	24	---	---	18	18-19	24	22	21-21¼	21½-22½	23	25-25½	33
1960	---	---	---	31	27-28							
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1954	51-54	51-54	51½-54½	49½-53½	49-53½	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46
1955	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½
1956	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½
1957	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½	38-40½	40-41½
1958	39-41	38½-41	38½-40½	38½-40½	41-42	42½-43½	42-43	40½-42	39-41	40-43	39½-43	39-43
1959	40½-44	44-46½	44-46½	44-46½	44-46	50½-53	54-55	50-51½	47½-50½	51½-53	47-51	47½-53
1960	45½-49	45-47½	44-47	47½-50	47-50							
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1954	60-61½	60-61½	60-61½	59½-61½	---	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53
1955	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52
1956	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½
1957	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39	40-40½	43-44
1958	43-44	43-44	46-47	50-50½	2/45-46	49-50	45-46	41½-42½	40-41½	40-41½	40-41½	39-41
1959	39-40½	40-41	40-41	38-40	37-39	38-40	36-38½	35½-37½	35-37½	37-39	40½-42½	46-47½
1960	48½-50	48½-49½	48½-50	50-51½	49-51							
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/											
1954	37	35	37	33	30	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32
1955	28	30	30	30	31	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½
1956	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27
1957	26	26-27	26	26	24-25	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	23-23½	24½-25	30
1958	24-25	27	30	30	28½-30	28	25-26	24½-25	24-25	24-24½	25½-26½	24-25
1959	23	25	25-25½	21-22	22-22½	22-22½	22½-23	20	20	20-21½	24¾	26½
1960	25	---	---	28-29	27-27½							
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 3/											
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½
1955	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½
1956	---	---	---	---	28-30½	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½	20	22-22¾
1958	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	22	22-22¼	20	20-21½
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/5/27-33	20-21	20-23	24-25	24-25	29
1960	---	---	---	---	---							
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 3/											
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	30¼-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½
1955	---	27½	---	---	---	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34
1956	---	---	---	---	28-28½	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24	25	28-28¼
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	26½-27	25	26-26½	24	23
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/22-23	21½-22	22-22½	23¾-24	25-25½	30
1960	---	---	---	---	---							

1/ Or next date when quotation is available. 2/ 14-15 pounds. 3/ Beginning 1958, first day of month, or first available quotation thereafter. 4/ Following business day. 5/ Toms 25 pounds and up.

Table 17 .--Turkeys: Storage stocks, monthly, United States, 1945 to date, and weekly, 35 cities, June 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) First-of-month, United States											
1945	73	74	63	46	33	29	27	21	18	27	43	78
1946	108	135	135	124	107	97	79	63	55	45	84	117
1947	128	140	126	109	95	86	72	59	45	39	65	86
1948	83	83	70	55	41	33	27	19	13	15	34	47
1949	51	55	51	44	36	33	29	21	21	35	76	107
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	447
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87							
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks 1/	1960					1959						
First	71	72	62	56	48	34	31	34	43	63	108	90
Second	72	71	61	54	46	33	31	35	46	71	112	91
Third	71	69	60	52	44	33	32	37	50	80	98	85
Fourth	72	66	58	50		33	33	39	56	88	84	72
Fifth		65				32		42		98		

1/ Holdings on successive Saturdays of each month.

Table 18.--Turkeys: Hatchings of poults, by breed types, monthly and cumulative, September 1955 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning September			
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys
	White	All			White	All		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1955 September		0.1	0.4	0.5		0.1	0.4	0.6
October		.2	.3	.5		.3	.7	1.0
November		.4	.5	.9		.8	1.2	2.0
December		1.0	.9	1.9		1.8	2.1	3.9
1956 January	0.9	2.0	.9	2.9	0.9	3.7	3.0	6.8
February	1.2	4.9	.8	5.7	2.0	8.7	3.9	12.5
March	1.9	11.4	1.0	12.4	3.9	20.1	4.9	25.0
April	3.0	16.3	1.6	17.8	6.9	36.4	6.4	42.8
May	3.7	17.2	2.4	19.6	10.6	53.5	8.9	62.4
June	2.8	11.0	2.5	13.4	13.4	64.5	11.3	75.8
July	1.6	3.1	2.2	5.3	15.0	67.6	13.5	81.2
August	.7	.7	1.1	1.8	15.6	68.3	14.7	83.0
September	.3	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	.4	.7
October	.4	.4	.3	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.4
November	.6	.8	.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.9
December	.9	2.0	1.1	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	6.0
1957 January	1.0	3.3	1.0	4.3	3.3	6.8	3.5	10.3
February	1.1	5.8	.8	6.7	4.3	12.6	4.3	17.0
March	1.6	12.1	1.1	13.2	6.0	24.7	5.4	30.1
April	2.5	17.2	1.6	18.8	8.5	41.9	7.0	48.9
May	3.3	17.6	2.4	20.0	11.8	59.5	9.4	68.8
June	2.6	11.0	2.3	13.2	14.4	70.4	11.7	82.1
July	1.3	2.9	1.9	4.8	15.7	73.3	13.6	86.9
August	.6	.7	.9	1.6	16.3	74.0	14.4	88.4
September	.3	.3	.2	.6	.3	.3	.2	.6
October	.3	.4	.2	.5	.6	.7	.4	1.1
November	.5	.7	.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	.7	2.1
December	.7	1.5	.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.3	4.2
1958 January	.8	2.5	.8	3.3	2.6	5.4	2.1	7.5
February	.9	4.6	1.0	5.6	3.5	10.0	3.1	13.1
March	1.3	10.9	1.1	12.1	4.8	20.9	4.3	25.2
April	2.2	15.8	1.6	17.3	7.1	36.7	5.8	42.5
May	3.0	17.2	2.2	19.3	10.1	53.9	8.0	61.8
June	2.4	11.9	2.1	14.1	12.5	65.8	10.1	75.9
July	1.6	4.5	2.0	6.5	14.1	70.3	12.1	82.4
August	.8	.9	1.1	2.0	14.9	71.3	13.2	84.4
September	.5	.5	.5	1.1	.5	.5	.5	1.1
October	.6	.7	.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3
November	.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	4.0
December	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.8	6.9
1959 January	1.1	2.4	1.5	4.0	4.2	6.5	4.3	10.8
February	1.1	4.5	1.4	5.9	5.3	11.1	5.7	16.7
March	2.0	11.3	1.8	13.0	7.2	22.3	7.4	29.8
April	2.8	16.1	1.9	18.1	10.1	38.5	9.4	47.8
May	3.7	16.8	2.4	19.3	13.7	55.3	11.8	67.1
June	3.1	11.6	2.2	13.8	16.8	66.9	14.0	80.9
July	2.1	4.3	1.9	6.2	18.9	71.2	15.8	87.0
August	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	19.9	72.3	16.9	89.2
September	.8	.8	.4	1.2	.8	.8	.4	1.2
October	.9	1.0	.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	.7	2.5
November	1.2	1.6	.4	1.9	2.8	3.4	1.1	4.4
December	1.2	2.1	.6	2.7	4.1	5.5	1.6	7.1
1960 January	1.2	3.1	.5	3.7	5.2	8.6	2.2	10.8
February	1.5	6.9	.8	7.7	6.8	15.5	3.0	18.4
March	2.6	13.5	1.0	14.5	9.4	29.0	3.9	32.9
April	3.3	16.1	1.1	17.1	12.7	45.1	5.0	50.0
May 1/	3.8	15.7	1.4	16.0	16.5	60.8	6.4	66.0

1/ Assuming that May hatch will be proportionate to reported number of eggs in incubators May 1.

Table 9 --Turkeys: Operations of turkey hatcheries, United States and important reporting States, September 1959 to date, with comparisons

Year and month	United States: Poults produced during the month: As reported	United States: Poults produced during the month: Percentage of last year	United States: Eggs in incubators beginning of month, percentage of last year	Important reporting States 1/: Weekly egg settings in preceding month, percentage of last year: First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Fifth week	Important reporting States 1/: Weekly hatchings, given month, percentage of last year: First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Fifth week
	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
				White-feathered heavy turkeys									
1959													
September	772	157	143	137	130	141	137	130	130	136	137	146	
October	863	142	124	126	87	107	136		129	103	121	142	153
November	1,192	140	121	116	128	136	148	149	151	143	160	164	
December	1,238	113	108	149	129	140	117		166	142	151	133	
1960													
January	1,181	104	106	120	130	126	109		124	133	119	100	114
February	1,524	139	136	122	124	169	114	168	116	157	124	166	
March	2,640	134	129	112	154	125	132		123	169	130	130	
April	3,309	117	112	101	117	112	103	95	104	127	115	103	128
May			103	120	96	108	98		107				
June				106									
				Other heavy-breed turkeys									
1959													
September	46	131	126	2/	0	133	200	33	2/	2/	2/	50	
October	114	96	55	2/	0	200	70		2/	200	2/	133	110
November	376	139	130	67	2/	175	88	167	2/	196	127	184	
December	857	136	119	90	145	121	152		92	154	125	146	
1960													
January	1,929	150	152	195	156	140	125		179	172	144	139	144
February	5,365	155	147	125	130	133	148	137	146	132	146	128	
March	10,900	117	114	120	119	118	105		116	122	119	106	
April	12,749	96	95	98	98	94	102	94	100	102	93	104	90
May			91	85	96	92	91		94				
June				94									
				Total, heavy-breed turkeys									
1959													
September	818	155	142	139	130	141	138	129	134	136	141	144	
October	977	135	111	126	87	108	134		129	104	126	141	150
November	1,568	140	122	113	149	141	133	152	178	151	151	168	
December	2,095	121	112	129	134	132	130		137	146	139	138	
1960													
January	3,110	128	128	142	141	131	117		146	150	131	122	132
February	6,889	151	143	124	128	142	140	143	137	137	141	143	
March	13,540	120	117	118	126	119	109		117	71	121	110	
April	16,058	100	96	99	102	97	102	94	101	107	97	104	96
May			93	91	96	95	93		96				
June				96									
				Light-breed turkeys									
1959													
September	387	71	65	79	54	54	61	61	66	54	56	48	
October	317	68	72	102	45	81	75		103	55	77	59	25
November	363	55	51	49	92	44	69	25	72	50	72	50	
December	559	51	41	35	62	50	55		40	60	51	64	
1960													
January	545	35	36	54	31	27	2/		66	39	32	28	42
February	781	57	55	35	30	57	52	69	34	62	58	70	
March	958	54	52	63	48	53	47		67	59	54	59	
April	1,063	55	54	40	65	54	54	66	43	69	56	56	47
May			59	44	49	62	65		56				
June				65									
				Total turkeys									
1959													
September	1,205	112	102	104	84	94	99	101	94	92	99	102	
October	1,294	106	96	116	72	99	112		118	87	110	109	107
November	1,931	108	98	92	127	105	109	129	137	111	119	125	
December	2,634	94	86	90	106	99	103		95	110	102	110	
1960													
January	3,655	92	94	108	93	86	73		113	99	87	86	100
February	7,670	130	124	57	43	47	44	129	106	119	121	129	
March	14,498	111	108	109	59	110	100		109	118	111	102	
April	17,121	95	93	91	95	92	95	85	94	102	92	97	88
May			83	84	89	90	89		90				
June				92									

1/ Through December, 5 States; thereafter, 10 States. 2/ Data not published, or data are based on too few reports to compute meaningful percentages: Subsequent entries under totals for heavy turkeys and all turkeys for these months in some instances omit "other heavy" turkeys.

Table 20 --Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live											
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1
1959	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.0	15.0	17.6
1960	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7								
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/											
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0
1958	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6							
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/											
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.0	17.0							
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/											
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4
1960	17.6	18.4	19.8	20.2	1/19.0							
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 3/											
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9
1960	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	1/28.0							
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price 4/											
1955	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	28.4	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	n.a.	27.2	30.8
1960	30.8	30.8	30.5	29.3	1/30-30.5							

1/ First full week of month.
2/ 2¼ pounds and over.
3/ 1¼ - 3¼ pounds.
4/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-3¼ pounds (mostly price).

Table 21.--Monthly price and supply of broilers, and red meat supply, 1953 to date

Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average (weighted) or total
						(a) U. S. average mid-month broiler price, per lb.								
1953	Ct.	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	Ct.	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	Ct.	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	Ct.	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	Ct.	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	Ct.	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	Ct.	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1	15.7	15.7-	15.0	15.0	17.6	1/16.3
1960	Ct.	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7									
						(b) Lagged monthly hatchings of broiler chicks, (except total which is U. S. broiler production) 2/								
1954	Mil.						3/106.8	3/110.3	3/108.4	3/95.3				1,047.8
1955	Mil.				81.2	92.1	105.4	109.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	98.8	86.9	1,091.7
1956	Mil.	93.4	95.9	102.7	110.9	114.9	132.4	134.9	142.6	137.9	128.4	123.1	106.9	1,343.7
1957	Mil.	107.3	107.8	108.8	128.6	122.4	139.3	141.3	147.6	141.9	143.5	132.2	119.4	1,447.5
1958	Mil.	116.4	126.5	140.0	137.2	151.3	163.0	180.7	177.6	172.0	153.0	130.3	133.5	4/1,659.5
1959	Mil.	133.6	148.0	154.0	150.2	183.5	180.6	175.1	169.4	166.4	149.9	122.1	121.7	5/1,730.5
1960	Mil.	129.7	141.5	160.7	160.5	175.4	172.0							
						(c) Monthly commerical production of red meats								
1953	Mil. lb.	2,113	1,745	1,897	1,863	1,739	1,821	1,823	1,786	1,965	2,172	2,116	2,152	23,192
1954	Mil. lb.	2,062	1,735	2,020	1,818	1,792	1,912	1,876	1,930	2,071	2,120	2,199	2,270	23,805
1955	Mil. lb.	2,192	1,854	2,176	1,929	1,964	2,001	1,815	2,158	2,227	2,324	2,398	2,433	25,471
1956	Mil. lb.	2,474	2,182	2,264	2,107	2,147	2,059	2,078	2,136	2,070	2,511	2,411	2,204	26,643
1957	Mil. lb.	2,439	2,027	2,098	2,041	2,166	1,917	2,099	2,084	2,098	2,405	2,097	2,096	25,567
1958	Mil. lb.	2,268	1,807	1,907	1,984	1,948	1,934	2,011	1,939	2,119	2,314	1,965	2,182	24,378
1959 4/	Mil. lb.	2,241	1,980	2,084	2,153	2,018	2,064	2,145	2,003	2,253	2,402	2,245	2,429	26,017
1960 5/	Mil. lb.	2,394	2,158	2,322										

1/ Simple average.

2/ Through 1957, lagged 3 months; thereafter, lagged 2 months.

3/ Derived.

4/ Revised.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 22.--Chickens tested for broiler hatching egg production, 1957-60

Eight months ending	Number in 1957	1958		1959		1960		
		Number	As a percentage of 1957	Number	As a percentage of 1958	Number	As a percentage of - 1959	As a percentage of - 1958
	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
January	18.3	15.7	86	18.7	119	17.8	95	113
February	18.8	15.7	84	19.7	125	17.9	91	114
March	18.8	16.0	85	20.4	128	18.1	89	113
April	18.4	16.1	88	20.7	129	18.0	87	112
May	17.5	15.3	87	19.7	129			
June	15.3	13.9	91	18.2	131			
July	13.9	13.3	96	16.8	126			
August	13.0	12.7	98	15.9	125			
September	13.1	13.3	102	15.7	118			
October	14.1	15.2	108	16.2	107			
November	14.8	16.5	111	16.6	101			
December	15.3	17.6	115	17.1	97			

Table 23.--Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks, 1959-60

Eight months ending	1959		1960		
	Current	Lagged six months 1/	Current	Lagged six months 1/ Number	Lagged six months 1/ As a percentage of 1959
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
January	19.6	---	14.6	20.5	
February	18.6	22.4	14.1	20.2	90
March	18.9	23.1	14.5	19.8	86
April	20.0	23.4	16.0	19.5	83
May	20.3	22.4		18.0	80
June	20.2	21.2		16.0	75
July	20.5	19.6		14.6	74
August	20.2	18.6		14.1	76
September	19.8	18.9		14.5	77
October	19.5	20.0		16.0	80
November	18.0	20.3			
December	16.0	20.2			

1/ An indication of the size of the Nation's broiler hatching egg supply flock.

Table 24.--Poultry certified under USDA inspection service, ready-to-cook weights, by months, January 1958 to date 1/

Month	Chickens						All turkeys			All poultry 2/		
	Young			Mature								
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
January	66	243	256	14	25	28	23	23	22	104	291	307
February	58	228	251	10	18	28	4	11	14	73	258	294
March	64	268	284	9	23	22	6	13	13	80	305	321
April	73	294		12	30		7	17		95	345	
May	73	308		15	32		20	31		111	375	
June	79	336		17	26		33	40		133	408	
July	93	326		21	24		41	47		160	404	
August	98	317		33	37		69	79		203	439	
September	101	320		32	47		114	127		250	499	
October	108	312		45	54		163	185		319	554	
November	90	249		29	42		151	194		273	489	
December	104	231		24	35		117	117		245	385	
Total	1,008	3,431		262	393		747	883		2,046	4,751	

1/ Totals may not exactly equal the sum of monthly items, due to rounding.

2/ Includes other poultry.

Table 25 - Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms										
	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in specialized enterprises (value of production) 2/	Turkeys		Other poultry	Totals 3/		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales 4/	Consumption on farms 1/ 4/	Gross income 5/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	468	115	196	90	72	77	3	17	828	208	1,036
1941	663	144	261	107	103	98	3	21	1,144	256	1,400
1942	1,018	179	384	127	155	144	3	29	1,726	312	2,038
1943	1,446	222	688	164	238	158	4	48	2,574	394	2,968
1944	1,365	206	627	153	235	196	4	48	2,467	366	2,833
1945	1,518	233	677	175	327	241	4	58	2,816	417	3,233
1946	1,508	235	639	175	289	269	4	54	2,754	419	3,173
1947	1,813	265	568	159	302	232	4	47	2,957	432	3,389
1948	1,884	261	543	168	405	257	5	50	3,134	439	3,573
1949	1,857	246	497	147	443	263	4	55	3,110	401	3,511
1950	1,579	194	413	124	533	266	4	52	2,839	326	3,165
1951	2,062	235	447	133	68	347	4	63	3,605	377	3,982
1952	1,801	201	362	111	756	352	4	62	3,330	319	3,649
1953	2,073	216	350	103	786	336	4	60	3,602	326	3,928
1954	1,627	168	253	80	747	331	4	58	3,013	254	3,267
1955	1,747	176	228	81	844	325	3	55	3,197	264	3,461
1956	1,784	177	189	73	838	339	3	61	3,209	256	3,465
1957	1,637	162	138	57	886	314	4	56	3,029	225	3,254
1958 6/	1,771	165	146	57	1,002	314	3	56	3,285	228	3,513
1959 7/	1,489	129	115	40	922	329	3	52	2,906	174	3,080

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Obtained from unrounded figures. 4/ For eggs, farm chickens, turkeys, and other poultry. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Revised. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 28 --Eggs: Production, total and per bird, and disposition, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Average price, per dozen	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Total	Per layer on hand during year				
	Mil.	Bil.	No.	Bil.	Bil.	Ct.	Mil. dol.
1920	341	29.7		21.6	7.1	43.5	1,039
1921	332	30.8		22.4	7.3	28.3	700
1922	354	33.0		24.3	7.6	25.0	664
1923	372	35.0		26.4	7.5	26.5	748
1924	390	34.6		26.3	7.2	26.7	741
1925	391	35.0	112	26.9	7.0	30.4	857
1926	394	37.2	118	28.8	7.4	28.9	870
1927	415	38.6	117	30.0	7.6	25.1	782
1928	427	38.7	119	30.3	7.4	28.1	877
1929	404	37.9	119	29.8	7.1	29.8	912
1930	420	39.1	121	30.6	7.5	23.7	751
1931	402	38.5	127	29.6	8.0	17.6	546
1932	386	36.3	121	27.4	8.0	14.2	412
1933	391	35.5	118	26.7	7.9	13.8	394
1934	385	34.4	118	26.3	7.4	17.0	474
1935	350	33.6	122	25.7	7.2	23.4	636
1936	363	34.5	121	26.4	7.4	21.8	611
1937	380	37.6	130	29.2	7.9	21.3	652
1938	353	37.4	135	28.6	8.2	20.3	617
1939	376	38.8	134	30.1	8.2	17.4	551
1940	393	39.7	134	31.2	8.0	18.0	582
1941	381	41.9	139	33.8	7.7	23.5	808
1942	428	48.6	142	40.8	7.4	30.0	1,197
1943	489	54.5	142	46.7	7.3	37.1	1,668
1944	524	58.5	148	50.5	7.7	32.5	1,571
1945	474	56.2	152	48.4	7.5	37.7	1,751
1946	473	56.0	156	48.1	7.6	37.6	1,743
1947	431	55.4	160	48.0	7.1	45.3	2,078
1948	418	54.9	166	47.9	6.8	47.2	2,145
1949	399	56.2	170	49.3	6.7	45.2	2,103
1950	424	59.0	174	52.2	6.6	36.3	1,773
1951	399	58.1	177	51.9	6.1	47.7	2,298
1952	397	58.1	181	52.0	5.9	41.6	2,002
1953	373	57.9	185	52.2	5.6	47.7	2,289
1954	371	58.9	188	53.3	5.5	36.6	1,795
1955	369	59.5	192	53.9	5.5	38.9	1,924
1956	360	60.9	196	55.3	5.5	38.7	1,961
1957	369	60.4	198	54.9	5.5	35.8	1,799
1958 1/	353	60.7	201	55.5	5.1	38.3	1,936
1959 2/	364	62.4	206	57.4	4.9	31.1	1,618
1960 2/	349						

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 29 .--Eggs: Production, total and per bird, and disposition, by States and divisions, 1959 1/

State and division	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced		Number of eggs-		Average price, per dozen	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Total	Per layer kept during the year	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced		
	Thousands	Millions	Number	Millions	Millions	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	3,822	653	213	633	19	48.8	26,515
New Hampshire	2,671	455	208	447	8	45.3	17,176
Vermont	951	172	210	154	18	41.5	5,948
Massachusetts	4,048	739	215	726	12	45.8	28,167
Rhode Island	486	88	211	86	2	45.1	3,307
Connecticut	4,004	721	210	707	14	44.3	26,617
New York	9,908	1,686	215	1,590	96	36.8	51,704
New Jersey	13,836	2,379	196	2,352	26	36.7	72,727
Pennsylvania	20,534	3,625	211	3,468	154	36.1	108,962
North Atlantic	60,260	10,518	208	10,163	349	39.0	341,123
Ohio	13,736	2,463	211	2,278	184	29.0	59,499
Indiana	13,478	2,410	212	2,264	145	27.9	56,009
Illinois	17,148	2,970	205	2,775	193	26.0	64,307
Michigan	9,365	1,645	206	1,513	132	27.9	38,246
Wisconsin	13,291	2,401	213	2,211	189	27.5	55,000
East North Central	67,018	11,889	209	11,041	843	27.6	273,061
Minnesota	21,070	3,803	217	3,592	210	22.9	72,554
Iowa	27,748	5,042	216	4,761	278	23.3	97,841
Missouri	13,283	1,970	191	1,729	239	26.9	44,116
North Dakota	3,424	508	184	431	77	22.2	9,398
South Dakota	8,792	1,506	205	1,415	90	22.4	28,093
Nebraska	10,917	1,915	206	1,766	148	23.1	36,845
Kansas	9,838	1,681	202	1,507	173	23.6	33,040
West North Central	95,072	16,425	208	15,201	1,215	23.5	321,887
Delaware	738	120	185	113	7	43.3	4,330
Maryland	2,636	408	192	376	32	36.7	12,478
Virginia	5,584	935	199	777	157	37.1	28,876
West Virginia	2,514	380	186	310	70	37.1	11,748
North Carolina	12,742	1,973	199	1,719	252	37.7	61,922
South Carolina	4,355	691	193	591	98	40.2	23,081
Georgia	9,332	1,585	205	1,445	136	41.4	54,544
Florida	4,668	891	216	855	36	39.1	29,032
South Atlantic	42,569	6,983	200	6,186	788	38.9	226,011
Kentucky	6,870	998	178	775	221	29.4	24,402
Tennessee	7,055	953	173	719	231	33.5	26,521
Alabama	6,487	982	189	832	147	38.4	31,328
Mississippi	4,886	843	181	720	119	40.7	28,456
Arkansas	4,805	745	190	617	126	35.5	21,980
Louisiana	2,617	338	172	243	93	39.7	11,116
Oklahoma	5,259	787	182	649	137	27.2	17,816
Texas	16,251	2,384	183	2,106	275	30.9	61,311
South Central	54,230	8,030	182	6,661	1,349	33.4	222,930
Montana	1,449	244	198	200	44	35.3	7,177
Idaho	1,656	312	217	274	38	33.4	8,684
Wyoming	440	67	193	53	14	36.3	2,027
Colorado	1,793	291	190	244	47	31.7	7,688
New Mexico	760	120	190	98	22	38.3	3,830
Arizona	775	133	212	126	7	41.5	4,599
Utah	2,135	397	221	376	21	30.3	10,024
Nevada	112	16	163	11	5	34.9	465
Washington	5,599	1,094	228	1,034	60	34.1	31,038
Oregon	3,634	646	221	599	46	36.8	19,780
California	26,149	5,236	229	5,143	89	31.5	137,340
Western	44,502	8,556	223	8,158	393	32.6	232,702
United States	363,651	62,401	206	57,410	4,937	31.1	1,617,714

1/ Preliminary.

Table 26.- Statistical series indicative of the volume of egg and poultry output, its value, and cost and profit factors, 1945 to date

Year	(a) Volume of output					(b) General price level and costs						
	Index of egg and poultry production (1947-49=100)	Volume of output on farms				Indexes of farmers' prices - (1910-14=100)				Prices paid for -		Average value of U. S. poultry ration per cwt. 1/
		Eggs produced	Farm chickens raised (head)	Broilers produced (head)	Turkeys raised (head)	Received for all farm products	Paid for - Feed	Farm wage rates	All commodities	Baby chicks, per 100	Poults, per 100	
		Mil.cases	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.					Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1945	106	156	890	366	42.9	207	172	366	179	15.50	75.9	2.91
1946	99	155	738	293	40.1	236	200	399	197	15.70	71.5	3.47
1947	98	154	719	310	34.0	276	236	424	230	16.40	69.3	4.17
1948	96	152	615	371	31.5	287	250	445	250	18.70	81.9	4.29
1949	106	156	705	513	41.3	250	206	430	240	19.40	84.5	3.46
1950	111	164	620	631	44.4	258	210	432	246	18.80	76.5	3.58
1951	116	161	623	789	53.3	302	236	481	271	20.20	78.8	4.01
1952	117	161	561	861	62.3	288	251	508	273	21.20	75.0	4.21
1953	120	161	548	947	59.8	255	227	517	261	22.50	72.7	3.87
1954	125	164	540	1,048	67.7	245	226	508	262	24.70	72.2	3.86
1955	123	165	462	1,092	65.6	233	211	519	259	24.60	68.8	3.61
1956	136	169	478	1,344	76.7	230	206	542	260	26.40	70.8	3.55
1957	137	168	397	1,448	81.2	235	201	560	267	27.2	67.6	3.47
1958 2/	145	169	431	1,660	78.3	250	198	574	273	28.8	65.5	3.41
1959 3/	150	173	399	1,731	82.1	240	199	612	275	29.1	63.7	3.39

Year	(c) Prices received by farmers for eggs and poultry								(d) Poultry-product/feed price ratios 6/			
	Index of egg and poultry prices (1910-14=100)	Eggs: Per dozen	Eggs: As a percentage of parity 4/	Chickens: Broilers, per pound	Chickens: Farm chickens, per pound	Chickens: All chickens: Per pound	Chickens: All chickens: As a percentage of parity 5/	Turkeys: Per pound	Turkeys: As a percentage of parity 5/	Egg-feed	Broiler-feed 7/	Farm chicken-feed	Turkey-feed
		Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1945	198	37.7	107	29.5	25.9	27.0	132	33.7	135	13.0		8.9	11.6
1946	201	37.6	96	32.7	27.6	29.0	123	36.3	121	10.8		8.0	10.5
1947	223	45.3	94	32.3	26.5	28.2	102	36.5	96	10.9	6.2	6.4	8.8
1948	242	47.2	90	36.0	30.1	32.3	104	46.8	115	11.0	6.5	7.0	10.9
1949	221	45.2	88	28.2	25.4	26.6	96	35.2	109	13.1	5.8	7.3	10.2
1950	186	36.3	72	27.4	22.2	24.9	78	32.9	86	10.1	5.6	6.2	9.2
1951	228	47.7	91	28.5	25.0	27.0	86	37.5	90	11.9	5.3	6.2	9.4
1952	206	41.6	82	28.8	22.1	26.2	83	33.6	84	9.9	5.1	5.2	8.0
1953	221	47.7	101	27.1	22.1	25.3	83	33.7	87	12.3	5.1	5.7	8.7
1954	178	36.6	80	23.1	16.8	21.1	71	28.8	80	9.5	4.3	4.4	7.5
1955	191	38.9	85	25.2	18.6	23.4	82	30.2	80	10.8	5.0	5.2	8.4
1956	176	38.7	85	19.6	15.9	18.8	66	27.2	80	10.9	4.0	4.5	7.7
1957	162	35.8	74	18.9	13.6	18.0	63	23.4	66	10.3	3.9	3.9	6.7
1958 2/	169	38.3	79	18.5	13.9	17.7	63	23.9	65	11.2	3.8	4.1	7.0
1959 3/	142	31.1	66	16.1	10.9	15.3	57	23.9	66	9.2	3.3	3.2	7.1

1/ Average of prices paid for commercial feed and prices received for grains. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Transitional parity for 1950 was 95 percent; 1951, 90 percent; 1952, 85 percent; 1953, 80 percent, of parity as computed prior to 1950. 5/ Beginning 1950, modernized parity replaced the old formula for chickens and turkeys. 6/ Based on U. S. weighted annual average price of products. 7/ Based on broiler-growing mash.

Table 27.--Production, income, expense, and related items for a representative commercial family-operated poultry farm, New Jersey, annually, 1946 to date

Item	Unit	1946	1947 1/	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Average number of layers in flock	Number	2,163	2,746	2,757	3,272	3,478	3,508	3,421
Chickens raised	do.	2,310	2,380	2,450	2,520	2,604	2,688	2,772
Eggs produced per layer	do.	179	179	185	186	185	187	191
Labor used	Hours	5,360	5,790	5,810	6,110	6,300	6,180	6,140
Operator and family labor used	do.	4,080	4,430	4,370	4,590	4,700	4,660	4,700
Hired labor	do.	1,280	1,360	1,440	1,520	1,600	1,520	1,400
Total investment	Dollars	24,180	29,310	31,660	34,100	33,320	35,600	39,800
Total cash receipts	do.	15,650	24,057	26,343	27,440	25,074	30,674	26,677
Eggs sold	do.	14,446	22,848	24,982	26,288	24,056	29,432	25,516
Poultry sold	do.	1,204	1,209	1,361	1,152	1,018	1,242	1,161
Total cash expenses	do.	15,352	20,549	22,165	21,803	23,274	25,778	26,424
Feed	do.	11,858	16,474	17,611	16,973	18,243	20,243	20,611
Other	do.	3,494	4,075	4,554	4,830	5,031	5,535	5,813
Net cash farm income	do.	298	3,508	4,178	5,637	1,800	4,986	253
Non-cash items	do.	676	767	788	802	781	832	910
Inventory increase	do.	566	679	763	729	773	1,000	1,039
Net farm income	do.	1,540	4,954	5,729	7,168	3,354	6,728	2,202
Index numbers (1947-49=100)								
Production per hour of labor	Percent	74	90	97	113	114	120	122
Production per unit of input	do.	91	97	99	104	104	105	105
Prices received for products sold	do.	82	101	106	93	81	97	84
Prices paid, including wages	do.	89	101	107	92	93	101	105
Average egg price, per dozen 3/	Cents	45	56	59	52	45	54	47
Egg-feed price ratio 4/	Pounds	10.5	11.5	11.5	12.2	10.4	11.4	9.6

Item	Unit	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 2/
Average number of layers in flock	Number	3,505	3,635	3,700	3,940	3,996	4,004	4,212
Chickens raised	do.	2,856	2,940	3,024	3,108	3,192	3,276	3,360
Eggs produced per layer	do.	191	188	189	192	195	194	196
Labor used	Hours	6,050	6,140	6,020	6,000	5,900	5,900	5,700
Operator and family labor used	do.	4,700	4,870	4,830	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900
Hired labor	do.	1,350	1,270	1,190	1,100	1,000	1,000	800
Total investment	Dollars	40,930	41,900	42,060	46,030	48,940	52,000	54,570
Total cash receipts	do.	30,656	23,632	26,661	26,675	26,505	26,730	23,444
Eggs sold	do.	29,482	22,714	25,570	25,780	25,687	25,828	22,650
Poultry sold	do.	1,174	918	1,091	895	818	902	794
Total cash expenses	do.	25,915	26,475	25,410	26,484	26,513	26,481	27,042
Feed	do.	19,970	20,455	19,227	20,019	20,025	19,778	20,312
Other	do.	5,945	6,020	6,183	6,465	6,488	6,703	6,730
Net cash farm income	do.	4,741	-2,843	1,251	191	-8	249	-3,598
Non-cash items	do.	946	937	965	1,030	1,109	1,191	1,224
Inventory increase	do.	1,052	1,001	1,057	1,105	1,026	1,044	1,039
Net farm income	do.	6,739	-905	3,273	2,326	2,127	2,484	-1,335
Index numbers (1947-49=100								
Production per hour of labor	Percent	125	124	129	142	153	148	159
Production per unit of input	do.	105	104	105	107	109	108	110
Prices received for products sold	do.	94	71	78	73	69	71	59
Prices paid, including wages	do.	100	99	94	92	90	90	89
Average egg price, per dozen 3/	Cents	53	40	44	41	39	40	33
Egg-feed price ratio 4/	Pounds	11.5	8.8	10.5	10.0	9.8	10.0	8.5

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ These prices for sales at wholesale differ from the mid-month average price for the state, which reflects all methods of sale. 4/ This egg-feed price ratio is based on the data for the representative farm, not the state-wide average.

Source: ARS

Table 30.--Chickens (excluding commercial broilers): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, United States, 1930 to date

Year	Number on farms, January 1					Number raised	Number slaughtered 1/		
	Hens	Pullets		Other	Total		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	167	253		48	468	777	489	244	733
1931	158	198	46	48	450	709	429	231	660
1932	156	185	44	51	437	736	418	247	665
1933	154	192	45	54	445	750	441	254	696
1934	147	196	42	49	434	644	403	219	622
1935	139	172	40	40	390	658	365	219	584
1936	136	186	40	41	403	715	395	235	630
1937	130	210	39	44	424	601	352	215	567
1938	138	173	42	37	390	651	326	228	554
1939	134	194	48	42	419	697	377	225	601
1940	139	202	51	46	438	634	370	201	571
1941	141	192	48	42	423	745	412	198	610
1942	150	221	57	49	477	844	493	194	687
1943	170	255	63	53	542	1,001	683	191	874
1944	174	282	67	59	582	832	612	179	791
1945	172	254	47	43	516	890	609	183	792
1946	151	269	53	50	523	738	529	173	702
1947	150	244	37	36	467	719	491	162	653
1948	140	243	35	32	450	615	402	153	555
1949	141	227	31	31	431	705	441	156	597
1950	137	255	32	33	457	620	409	152	561
1951	141	229	29	32	431	623	398	146	544
1952	136	231	30	29	427	561	363	138	502
1953	135	215	23	25	398	548	337	129	465
1954	116	231	24	26	397	540	332	129	461
1955	111	233	25	22	391	462	264	121	386
1956	122	211	27	23	383	479	261	124	385
1957	119	217	32	21	390	397	214	115	329
1958 2/	128	193	31	18	371	431	224	114	338
1959 3/	120	207	37	20	384	399	232	103	335
1960 3/	126	193	31	18	367				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in opening and closing inventories and (b) death losses. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 30-A.--Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight, per bird sold			Slaughter, live weight 1/			Weighted annual average price received, per pound, live	Value of -	
	Young	Mature	All	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total		Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1930	3.0	4.7	3.7	1,815	809	2,624	18.4	333	479
1931	3.1	4.7	3.8	1,634	782	2,416	15.8	258	278
1932	3.2	4.9	3.9	1,616	840	2,456	11.7	190	284
1933	3.2	4.8	3.8	1,696	866	2,562	9.5	160	239
1934	3.1	4.7	3.8	1,545	732	2,277	11.1	171	252
1935	3.2	4.8	3.9	1,414	745	2,159	14.9	211	319
1936	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,536	798	2,334	15.0	230	348
1937	3.3	4.8	4.0	1,417	752	2,169	16.0	227	343
1938	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,282	787	2,069	14.8	189	300
1939	3.3	4.8	3.9	1,481	779	2,260	13.2	195	296
1940	3.3	4.9	4.1	1,508	712	2,220	13.0	196	286
1941	3.4	5.2	4.1	1,673	699	2,372	15.6	261	368
1942	3.5	5.2	4.2	2,046	689	2,736	18.7	384	510
1943	3.5	5.3	4.2	2,836	678	3,514	24.3	688	852
1944	3.6	5.2	4.3	2,645	644	3,289	23.7	627	779
1945	3.7	5.2	4.3	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946	3.7	5.2	4.4	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947	3.7	5.2	4.4	2.144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948	3.7	5.3	4.5	1,804	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949	3.8	5.3	4.4	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,859	565	2,424	22.2	413	538
1951	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,791	538	2,330	25.0	447	580
1952	3.8	5.2	4.5	1,637	510	2,147	22.1	362	473
1953	4.0	5.4	4.7	1,582	470	2,052	22.1	350	452
1954	3.8	5.2	4.5	1,508	467	1,975	16.8	253	333
1955	3.8	5.2	4.7	1,229	442	1,670	18.6	228	310
1956	3.8	5.1	4.5	1,203	448	1,652	16.0	192	265
1957	3.8	5.2	4.7	1,014	413	1,427	13.6	138	195
1958 2/	3.9	5.2	4.7	1,047	410	1,457	13.9	146	203
1959 3/	---	---	---	1,062	367	1,429	10.9	115	155

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 31.--Farm chickens: Number raised, sold, and value, by States and divisions, 1959 1/

State and division	Number raised	Slaughtered				Average price received, per pound, live	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Sold		Consumed on farms where produced			
		Number	Live weight	Number	Live weight		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Maine	6,463	5,589	27,945	204	1,081	15.0	4,354
New Hampshire	3,380	2,913	16,022	100	560	14.2	2,355
Vermont	1,322	1,057	5,179	161	837	14.6	876
Massachusetts	4,390	3,537	19,100	242	1,234	14.2	2,887
Rhode Island	547	442	2,387	39	214	14.5	377
Connecticut	4,578	3,679	19,867	237	1,304	14.3	3,027
New York	8,296	6,578	32,232	1,203	5,654	13.8	5,228
New Jersey	8,547	6,742	31,687	572	2,631	13.1	4,496
Pennsylvania	20,329	13,044	66,524	2,408	11,558	14.8	11,557
North Atlantic	57,852	43,581	220,943	5,166	25,073	14.3	35,159
Ohio	12,585	7,456	37,280	3,201	14,084	11.5	5,907
Indiana	14,543	9,549	44,880	3,027	11,805	10.8	6,122
Illinois	14,595	9,451	45,365	4,052	15,803	9.7	5,933
Michigan	8,456	5,278	25,862	1,544	7,102	10.3	3,396
Wisconsin	13,904	9,126	41,980	3,143	13,829	10.4	5,804
East North Central	64,083	40,860	195,367	14,967	62,623	10.5	27,162
Minnesota	20,840	14,873	63,954	3,598	15,471	6.8	5,401
Iowa	28,596	21,038	94,671	5,414	21,656	6.9	8,026
Missouri	15,486	8,945	42,042	5,026	17,088	8.9	5,263
North Dakota	5,414	3,506	15,076	1,391	5,425	6.6	1,353
South Dakota	9,489	5,864	25,215	2,118	8,260	6.3	2,109
Nebraska	12,245	6,495	28,578	3,682	13,255	6.8	2,844
Kansas	11,366	6,310	27,764	3,954	13,444	7.2	2,967
West North Central	103,436	67,031	297,300	25,183	94,599	7.1	27,963
Delaware	846	515	2,626	138	593	14.1	454
Maryland	2,898	1,800	8,460	743	2,898	14.2	1,613
Virginia	6,243	2,402	11,530	2,526	8,588	13.8	2,776
West Virginia	2,189	571	2,969	1,133	4,532	14.0	1,050
North Carolina	16,575	7,401	37,745	6,425	21,202	14.1	8,311
South Carolina	6,888	2,097	8,807	3,283	10,177	14.3	2,714
Georgia	17,514	10,541	43,218	4,261	13,209	14.0	7,900
Florida	5,223	2,498	9,992	634	2,029	13.7	1,647
South Atlantic	58,376	27,825	125,347	19,143	63,228	14.0	26,465
Kentucky	8,319	2,046	9,002	4,917	15,734	11.6	2,869
Tennessee	8,941	3,209	13,478	4,372	13,553	11.6	3,135
Alabama	9,585	4,184	16,736	4,099	12,297	12.3	3,572
Mississippi	6,283	1,284	5,521	2,866	8,137	13.7	1,871
Arkansas	6,324	2,316	9,032	2,861	8,869	11.3	2,023
Louisiana	3,500	692	2,630	2,361	7,619	15.4	1,578
Oklahoma	5,546	1,663	7,405	3,049	9,452	9.0	1,517
Texas	15,257	6,214	27,342	6,601	19,143	11.0	5,114
South Central	63,755	21,628	91,146	31,086	94,804	11.5	21,679
Montana	2,412	1,380	5,382	711	2,702	14.0	1,131
Idaho	2,385	1,262	5,427	746	2,835	10.6	876
Wyoming	541	181	742	264	924	15.5	258
Colorado	2,049	980	4,116	924	3,419	11.1	837
New Mexico	656	132	541	324	1,037	14.0	221
Arizona	930	706	3,036	147	456	13.7	478
Utah	2,092	1,200	4,800	273	928	9.2	527
Nevada	130	26	114	76	243	11.0	40
Washington	4,275	2,047	9,826	1,001	4,104	11.1	1,547
Oregon	4,271	2,783	11,410	744	2,976	9.8	1,410
California	31,476	20,456	86,083	1,900	7,030	10.4	9,684
Western	51,217	31,193	131,477	7,110	26,654	10.7	17,009
United States	398,719	232,118	1,061,580	102,655	366,981	10.9	155,437

1/ Preliminary.

Table 32.--Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Cents	Million dollars
1934	34	97	2.8	19.3	19
1935	43	123	2.9	20.0	25
1936	53	152	2.9	20.6	31
1937	68	196	2.9	21.4	42
1938	82	239	2.9	19.0	46
1939	106	306	2.9	17.0	52
1940	143	413	2.9	17.3	72
1941	192	559	2.9	18.4	103
1942	228	674	3.0	22.9	155
1943	285	833	2.9	28.6	238
1944	274	818	3.0	28.8	235
1945	366	1,107	3.0	29.5	327
1946	293	884	3.0	32.7	289
1947	310	936	3.0	32.3	302
1948	371	1,127	3.0	36.0	405
1949	513	1,570	3.1	28.2	443
1950	631	1,945	3.1	27.4	533
1951	789	2,415	3.1	28.5	689
1952	861	2,624	3.0	28.8	756
1953	947	2,904	3.1	27.1	786
1954	1,048	3,236	3.1	23.1	747
1955	1,092	3,350	3.1	25.2	844
1956	1,344	4,270	3.2	19.6	838
1957	1,448	4,683	3.2	18.9	886
1958	1,660	5,431	3.3	18.5	1,002
1959 1/	1,731	5,743	3.3	16.1	922

1/ Preliminary.

Table 33.--Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, by States and divisions, 1959 1/

State and division	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Live weight			
	Thousands	Thousand pounds	Pounds	Cents	Thousand pounds
Maine	58,169	221,042	3.8	17.4	38,461
New Hampshire	6,920	25,604	3.7	16.8	4,301
Vermont	860	2,924	3.4	17.2	503
Massachusetts	11,046	41,975	3.8	17.2	7,220
Rhode Island	1,581	5,534	3.5	17.7	980
Connecticut	26,713	90,824	3.4	17.4	15,803
New York	11,604	47,576	4.1	21.0	9,991
New Jersey	5,800	29,000	5.0	23.9	6,931
Pennsylvania	40,449	145,616	3.6	19.3	28,104
North Atlantic	163,142	610,095	3.7	18.4	112,294
Ohio	15,993	54,376	3.4	16.5	8,972
Indiana	39,523	134,378	3.4	16.0	21,500
Illinois	7,064	22,605	3.2	15.9	3,594
Michigan	3,600	17,260	4.8	20.5	3,542
Wisconsin	20,261	68,887	3.4	16.6	11,435
East North Central	86,441	297,526	3.4	16.5	49,043
Minnesota	5,135	16,946	3.3	17.8	3,016
Iowa	3,354	14,758	4.4	16.8	2,479
Missouri	39,200	125,440	3.2	15.0	18,816
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	2,620	8,908	3.4	15.9	1,416
Kansas	1,991	6,172	3.1	16.6	1,025
West North Central	52,300	172,224	3.3	15.5	26,752
Delaware	65,127	297,944	3.5	17.0	50,650
Maryland	93,289	326,512	3.5	17.0	55,507
Virginia	53,971	167,310	3.1	16.1	26,937
West Virginia	27,525	93,585	3.4	16.9	15,816
North Carolina	137,400	453,420	3.3	15.2	68,920
South Carolina	16,924	54,157	3.2	15.5	8,394
Georgia	303,031	1,000,002	3.3	15.3	153,000
Florida	10,413	33,322	3.2	16.1	5,365
South Atlantic	727,680	2,426,252	3.3	15.9	384,589
Kentucky	17,575	57,996	3.3	15.3	8,874
Tennessee	27,620	88,384	3.2	15.2	13,434
Alabama	156,246	522,218	3.3	15.1	78,855
Mississippi	107,629	333,650	3.1	15.2	50,715
Arkansas	163,997	508,391	3.1	15.0	76,259
Louisiana	21,647	69,270	3.2	15.5	10,737
Oklahoma	5,260	16,832	3.2	15.1	2,542
Texas	115,193	357,098	3.1	15.5	55,350
South Central	617,169	1,953,841	3.2	15.2	296,766
Montana	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	3,348	10,714	3.2	18.6	1,993
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	1,245	4,233	3.4	18.0	762
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	704	2,042	2.9	21.0	429
Utah	2,051	6,973	3.4	20.0	1,395
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	15,985	54,349	3.4	18.6	10,109
Oregon	10,723	35,386	3.3	17.8	6,299
California	49,753	169,160	3.4	18.9	31,971
Western	83,809	282,857	3.4	18.7	52,958
United States	1,730,541	5,742,795	3.3	16.1	922,402

1/ Preliminary.

Table 34.--Turkeys: Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and total slaughter, available data, United States 1940 to date

Year	Number on farms, January 1		Number raised	Number slaughtered		
	Breeders	Others		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
			(a) All turkeys			
1940	4,607	3,962	33,791	33,565	1,170	34,735
1941	3,848	3,302	32,607	30,911	996	31,907
1942	3,962	3,485	32,504	32,103	824	32,927
1943	3,897	2,687	31,803	29,903	747	30,650
1944	4,198	3,096	35,132	34,265	647	34,912
1945	4,505	2,577	42,900	40,999	691	41,690
1946	4,841	3,021	40,142	41,030	699	41,729
1947	3,779	2,100	33,975	34,938	675	35,613
1948	2,537	1,428	31,541	30,017	666	30,683
1949	3,148	1,474	41,266	39,841	676	40,517
1950	3,270	1,854	44,393	43,580	641	44,221
1951	3,201	1,836	53,298	51,738	629	52,367
1952	3,694	2,031	62,327	62,068	688	62,756
1953	3,162	1,924	59,822	59,074	682	59,756
1954	3,095	1,861	67,693	66,867	679	67,546
1955	3,012	1,905	65,598	64,751	653	65,404
1956	3,231	1,692	76,741	74,980	671	75,651
1957	3,674	2,128	81,186	80,438	789	81,227
1958 2/	3,410	2,132	78,349	76,980	763	77,743
1959 2/	3,715	2,208	82,063	81,380	730	82,110
1960 3/	3,436	2,237				
			(b) Beltsville Small Whites and other light breeds			
1950			5,327			
1951			11,193			
1952			18,075			
1953	470	200	16,440			
1954	657	237	19,154			
1955	533	292	16,810			
1956 2	456	274	13,736			
1957 2/	477	269	13,353			
1958 2/	450	236	12,228			
1959 2/	597	250	15,482			
1960 3/	420	174				
			(c) Large-breed turkeys			
1950			39,066			
1951			42,105			
1952			44,252			
1953	2,692	1,724	43,382			
1954	2,438	1,624	48,539			
1955	2,479	1,613	48,788			
1956 2/	2,775	1,418	63,157			
1957 2	3,197	1,859	4/67,833			
1958 2	2,960	1,896	4/66,121			
1959 3/	3,118	1,958	4/66,581			
1960	3,016	2,063				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughter is accounted for by (a) difference in opening and closing inventories, and death losses. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Heavy whites accounted for the following: 1957, 22 percent; 1958, 21 percent; 1959, 28 percent.

Table 35.--Turkeys: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight, per turkey sold				Slaughter, live weight 1/			Weighted annual average price received, per pound, live	Value of-	
	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total		Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1930				13.4	214	23	237	20.2	43	48
1931				13.6	214	21	235	19.3	41	45
1932				13.8	268	23	290	12.8	34	37
1933				14.0	304	23	327	11.6	35	38
1934				14.1	290	21	311	15.1	44	47
1935				14.5	274	20	294	20.1	55	59
1936				14.7	374	21	396	15.6	59	62
1937	11.9	17.7		14.8	359	21	380	18.1	65	69
1938	11.9	17.9		14.9	370	19	389	17.5	65	68
1939	11.9	17.9		14.9	444	19	463	15.7	70	72
1940	12.0	18.1		15.1	506	17	524	15.2	77	80
1941	12.6	19.2		15.9	491	15	506	19.9	98	101
1942	12.9	19.7		16.3	523	13	536	27.5	144	147
1943	12.8	19.6		16.2	485	12	496	32.7	158	162
1944	13.0	20.7		16.8	577	10	587	33.9	196	199
1945	13.5	21.4		17.4	715	12	727	33.7	241	245
1946	13.9	22.2		18.0	740	12	752	36.3	269	273
1947	13.8	22.5		18.1	634	12	646	36.5	232	236
1948	14.0	22.6		18.3	549	11	561	46.8	257	263
1949	14.2	23.3		18.8	748	12	760	35.2	263	267
1950	14.1	23.0		18.6	808	11	820	32.9	266	270
1951	13.6	22.2		17.9	927	11	938	37.5	347	351
1952	14.3	23.7	7.6	16.9	1,049	11	1,060	33.6	352	356
1953	14.5	24.3	8.0	17.0	999	11	1,011	33.7	336	340
1954	14.4	24.1	8.2	17.2	1,149	12	1,161	28.8	331	334
1955	14.4	24.5	8.3	16.7	1,079	11	1,090	30.2	325	329
1956	14.3	24.2	8.4	16.6	1,247	12	1,258	27.2	339	342
1957	14.3	24.0	8.3	16.7	1,342	14	1,356	23.4	314	317
1958 2/	14.3	24.1	8.4	17.1	1,314	14	1,328	23.9	314	317
1959 3/	14.3	24.4	8.4	16.9	1,379	13	1,392	23.9	329	333

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 36.--Turkeys: Production, disposition, and related data, by States and divisions, 1959 1/

State and division	Number on farms, January 1, 1959			Slaughtered						Average price received, per pound, live	Value of --		Number on farms, December 31, 1959		
				Sold				Consumed on farms where produced							
				Average liveweight, per bird		Number	Live weight	Number	Live weight		Sales	Sales plus home consumption	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Small turkeys 2/	All turkeys										
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Thou.	Thou. lb.	Thou.	Thou. lb.	Ct.	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Maine	9	0	9	9.0	17.8	51	908	3	53	26.6	242	256	7	0	7
New Hampshire	23	0	23	9.0	19.6	121	2,372	2	39	25.7	610	620	21	0	21
Vermont	6	0	8	9.0	19.4	55	1,067	3	58	26.5	283	298	6	0	6
Massachusetts	54	0	54	9.0	18.1	416	7,530	6	109	28.7	2,161	2,192	56	0	56
Rhode Island	3	0	3	---	19.3	26	502	1	19	29.6	149	155	3	0	3
Connecticut	30	0	30	9.5	19.4	223	4,326	4	78	29.6	1,280	1,303	38	0	38
New York	57	2	59	9.0	19.4	596	11,562	16	310	31.1	3,596	3,692	38	1	39
New Jersey	17	2	19	9.0	18.3	148	2,708	5	92	32.3	875	905	18	2	20
Pennsylvania	160	20	180	8.3	18.8	1,273	23,932	27	508	29.0	6,940	7,087	157	20	177
North Atlantic	361	24	385	8.6	18.9	2,909	54,907	67	1,266	29.4	16,136	16,508	344	23	367
Ohio	161	107	268	8.0	16.1	3,001	48,316	24	386	23.2	11,209	11,299	144	73	217
Indiana	53	5	58	7.8	17.0	2,985	50,745	13	221	23.5	11,925	11,977	37	4	41
Illinois	60	6	66	8.5	19.0	1,142	21,698	15	285	24.9	5,403	5,474	61	5	66
Michigan	96	9	105	8.2	17.8	929	16,536	10	178	22.2	3,671	3,711	87	5	92
Wisconsin	148	5	153	9.2	15.4	3,996	61,538	8	123	22.7	13,969	13,997	139	4	143
East North Central	518	132	650	8.6	16.5	12,053	198,833	70	1,193	23.2	46,177	46,458	468	91	559
Minnesota	450	100	550	9.2	15.8	13,261	209,524	14	221	22.7	47,562	47,612	515	95	610
Iowa	246	35	281	8.1	17.6	7,979	140,430	11	194	23.4	32,861	32,906	275	34	309
Missouri	205	21	226	9.0	18.6	3,554	66,104	18	335	22.6	14,940	15,016	193	18	211
North Dakota	43	1	44	9.5	18.8	778	14,626	16	301	21.8	3,188	3,254	39	1	40
South Dakota	67	6	73	8.5	15.0	813	12,195	9	135	23.2	2,829	2,860	24	1	25
Nebraska	65	2	67	7.5	19.8	1,076	21,305	6	119	24.2	5,156	5,185	58	2	60
Kansas	46	6	52	8.4	18.6	813	15,122	9	167	22.0	3,327	3,364	49	4	53
West North Central	1,122	171	1,293	8.9	17.0	28,274	479,306	83	1,472	22.9	109,863	110,197	1,153	155	1,308
Delaware	5	0	5	8.5	13.1	463	6,065	2	26	25.9	1,571	1,578	7	0	7
Maryland	18	1	19	8.7	17.1	235	4,018	10	171	26.2	1,053	1,098	15	1	16
Virginia	86	207	293	7.8	10.0	6,772	67,720	24	240	23.0	15,576	15,631	58	124	182
West Virginia	18	40	58	8.3	11.6	1,043	12,099	10	116	23.7	2,867	2,894	16	24	40
North Carolina	105	0	105	8.8	18.1	1,721	31,150	24	434	26.5	8,255	8,370	110	0	110
South Carolina	71	4	75	8.0	19.1	758	14,478	19	363	27.2	3,938	4,037	75	2	77
Georgia	36	0	36	8.5	20.0	282	5,640	25	500	24.7	1,393	1,517	37	6	43
Florida	26	31	57	7.5	15.0	467	7,005	15	225	30.4	2,130	2,198	22	12	34
South Atlantic	365	283	648	7.9	12.6	11,741	148,175	129	2,075	24.8	36,783	37,323	340	169	509
Kentucky	57	1	58	8.2	19.6	351	6,880	14	274	22.4	1,541	1,602	53	1	54
Tennessee	21	1	22	7.9	18.0	100	1,800	25	450	24.6	443	554	23	0	23
Alabama	21	9	30	7.5	17.8	158	2,812	36	641	24.5	689	846	25	6	31
Mississippi	54	6	60	9.0	17.4	210	3,654	33	574	25.2	921	1,066	55	5	60
Arkansas	95	34	129	8.2	18.1	1,876	33,956	20	362	24.0	8,149	8,236	86	17	103
Louisiana	23	0	23	---	19.4	2	39	30	582	26.3	10	163	20	0	20
Oklahoma	76	16	92	8.3	18.5	1,010	18,685	14	259	23.4	4,372	4,433	72	5	77
Texas	420	95	515	8.0	17.5	3,789	66,308	96	1,680	22.8	15,118	15,501	335	56	391
South Central	767	162	929	8.0	17.9	7,496	134,134	268	4,822	23.3	31,243	32,401	669	90	759
Montana	4	0	4	---	18.0	15	270	14	252	24.7	67	129	3	0	3
Idaho	6	2	8	8.4	17.5	230	4,025	7	122	25.0	1,006	1,036	8	3	11
Wyoming	4	0	4	---	16.6	1	17	4	66	25.6	4	21	4	0	4
Colorado	28	2	30	9.0	19.8	1,273	25,205	12	238	25.6	6,452	6,513	28	2	30
New Mexico	6	0	6	7.5	19.7	73	1,438	8	158	25.9	372	413	8	0	8
Arizona	12	0	12	8.5	19.6	93	1,823	7	137	25.6	467	502	15	0	15
Utah	67	2	69	7.5	19.2	2,560	49,152	6	115	23.5	11,551	11,578	138	0	138
Nevada	0	0	0	---	21.0	0	0	1	21	25.4	---	5	0	0	0
Washington	99	6	105	9.0	20.9	571	11,934	10	209	23.2	2,769	2,817	84	5	89
Oregon	243	35	278	7.8	19.4	1,445	28,033	12	233	22.7	6,363	6,416	237	30	267
California	1,474	28	1,502	7.5	19.1	12,646	241,539	32	611	24.9	60,143	60,295	1,580	26	1,606
Western	1,943	75	2,018	7.6	19.2	18,907	363,436	113	2,162	24.5	89,194	89,725	2,105	66	2,171
United States	5,076	847	5,923	8.4	16.9	81,380	1,378,791	730	12,990	23.9	329,396	332,612	5,079	594	5,673

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Immature and light weight turkeys including Beltsville Small Whites and other breeds.

Table 37.--Turkeys: Number raised, by breed-types, by States and divisions 1958 and 1959, and intentions, 1960

State and division	Number raised						1960 intentions as a percentage of 1959		
	1958			1959 1/					
	Beltsvilles and other light types	Bronze and other heavy types	Total	Beltsvilles and other light types	Bronze and other heavy types	Total	Beltsvilles and other light types	Bronze and other heavy types	Total
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	2/	0.1	0.1	2/	0.1	0.1	50	90	89
New Hampshire	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1	100	103	103
Vermont	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1	0	62	62
Massachusetts	2/	.5	.5	2/	.4	.4	75	95	95
Rhode Island	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	50	100	96
Connecticut	2/	.2	.2	2/	.2	.2	100	95	95
New York	2/	.6	.7	2/	.6	.6	78	81	81
New Jersey	2/	.2	.2	2/	.1	.2	100	100	100
Pennsylvania	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	95	103	103
North Atlantic	.2	2.9	3.2	.1	2.8	3.0	92	96	96
Ohio	.7	2.5	3.2	1.1	1.9	3.0	85	114	103
Indiana	.5	2.5	3.0	.7	2.3	3.0	103	114	111
Illinois	.1	1.0	1.1	.1	1.0	1.2	75	105	102
Michigan	.1	.9	1.0	.2	.7	.9	50	107	94
Wisconsin	.1	2.6	2.8	.1	3.9	4.0	148	113	114
East North Central	1.6	9.5	11.0	2.2	9.8	12.1	90	112	108
Minnesota	1.2	9.3	10.5	1.6	11.7	13.4	88	120	116
Iowa	.9	5.9	6.8	1.4	6.7	8.0	90	118	113
Missouri	.2	3.0	3.1	.4	3.1	3.6	65	104	99
North Dakota	2/	.7	.7	2/	.8	.8	95	110	110
South Dakota	2/	.7	.7	.1	.7	.8	110	104	104
Nebraska	2/	1.1	1.1	2/	1.0	1.1	60	108	107
Kansas	2/	.7	.7	.1	.7	.8	60	110	105
West North Central	2.4	21.3	23.7	3.7	24.8	28.4	86	116	112
Delaware	.4	.1	.5	.4	.1	.5	105	119	109
Maryland	.1	.2	.3	2/	.2	.2	84	84	84
Virginia	4.5	2.0	6.5	5.1	1.6	6.7	75	105	82
West Virginia	.9	.5	1.4	.8	.3	1.1	62	104	72
North Carolina	.2	1.6	1.8	.2	1.5	1.8	90	103	101
South Carolina	2/	.9	.9	2/	.8	.8	71	107	105
Georgia	2/	.3	.3	2/	.3	.3	250	102	104
Florida	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.5	85	29	59
South Atlantic	6.2	5.7	11.9	6.8	4.9	11.8	76	101	86
Kentucky	2/	.3	.4	2/	.4	.4	88	108	107
Tennessee	2/	.2	.2	2/	.1	.1	100	122	116
Alabama	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	93	104	101
Mississippi	2/	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	14	96	73
Arkansas	.3	2.1	2.4	.4	1.5	1.9	100	124	120
Louisiana	0	2/	2/	0	2/	2/	0	81	81
Oklahoma	.2	.8	1.0	.2	.9	1.1	60	101	96
Texas	.4	3.3	3.7	.7	3.1	3.8	71	100	95
South Central	1.1	7.1	8.2	1.4	6.3	7.6	76	106	101
Montana	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	67	100	96
Idaho	2/	.2	.2	2/	.2	.2	141	125	128
Wyoming	0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	100	125	120
Colorado	2/	1.3	1.3	2/	1.3	1.3	100	120	120
New Mexico	2/	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1	100	100	100
Arizona	---	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	0	110	110
Utah	.2	2.6	2.8	.3	2.3	2.6	106	110	110
Nevada	---	2/	2/	0	2/	2/	0	100	100
Washington	2/	.5	.5	2/	.6	.6	86	88	88
Oregon	.1	1.5	1.6	.2	1.2	1.5	120	110	112
California	.4	13.2	13.6	.7	12.2	12.8	70	115	112
Western	.8	19.5	20.3	1.3	18.0	19.2	91	113	112
United States	12.2	66.1	78.3	15.5	66.6	82.1	82	112	106

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 0.05 million.

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